

U-BOATS APPEAR OFF COAST OF U.S.; SINK SMALL SHIPS

Raid Made In Attempt To
Draw American Navy
From Europe

ONE CAUGHT IN NET Avoid Lanes Used By Troop Transports Bound For France

PURSUIT IS BEGUN

75 Percent Of Germany's
New Cruiser-Submarines
Estimated Lost

(American Wireless War Service)

Washington, June 4, via Cavite and Kouska.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels states that a German submarine or submarines have appeared off the Atlantic Coast and sunk five small sailing vessels and a tank-ship. Unofficial reports add two schooners and three steamers, all coast-wise vessels, totalling about 20,000 tons.

No lives have yet been reported as lost as the crews, in their small boats, were rescued or reached the shore. No troopship or ship with supplies for Europe has been lost and transportation to Europe has not been interrupted while aircraft and destroyers hunt the raider.

One Submarine Caught
The raider that sank the American tank-ship was caught in a net when it came to the surface for air after two days while our destroyers and hydroplanes watched.

The crew of the tanker told the story when they reached an Atlantic port.

Navy officials estimate that seventy-five percent of Germany's new type of cruiser-submarines have already been destroyed.

The Navy Chiefs stated that the raid has long been expected in an effort to interrupt the stream of American troops going overseas but it is declared that the hopes of the Germans are in vain, as the transports are amply convoyed. This is shown by the fact that only ships engaged in the coastal trade and from the West Indies have been attacked. Several steamers for which fears were entertained concerning their safety arrived safely today. Some of the crews landed stated that they were held prisoners on the submarine for several days. The captured vessels were sunk with gun-fire or bombs. A steamer with 220 passengers and a crew of 130 was attacked. Three hundred were rescued from the small boats.

Aim To Draw Off U. S. Ships
Secretary of the Navy Daniels told a Congress Committee that the raid was intended to frighten the United States into withdrawing battleships from Europe but he said that this was not necessary as the naval forces on this side of the Atlantic were ample for full protection.

Whether there is more than one raider has not been determined. Stocks were buoyant on the New York market, showing that investors regarded the raid as unimportant. No new attacks have been reported today.

A revised report shows that three officers and twenty-three enlisted men were lost on the a. s. President Lincoln.

Youths Of 21 Enlist Rather Than Register

Young Americans Reaching
Draft Age Rush To Recruiting
Stations On Last Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 4, via Cavite and Kouska.—This is the final day for the voluntary enlistment of youths reaching the age of twenty-one since last June, as registration is required by Wednesday. The numbers are estimated at 1,000,000. Thousands seeking enlistment in the Navy and Army overwhelmed the recruiting stations throughout the country.

Ireland Asked To Recruit 50,000 Men by October 1 As Alternative To Compulsion

Lord French Issues Proclamation Offering Compro-
mise On Conscription Issue; Land Offered
To Volunteers After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 3.—Field Marshal Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has issued a proclamation which reads as follows:

"In pursuance of our promise we now make an offer which, if successful, will ensure that Ireland will play her part fully and freely in the world's struggle for liberty.

"The offer we make is that Ireland should voluntarily furnish the number of men required to establish an equitable ratio when compared with all other parts of the Empire.

"In order to establish that ratio, Ireland can fairly be asked to raise 50,000 recruits before October 1 to replenish the Irish divisions in the field and, after that date, to raise two to three thousand men every month in order to maintain those divisions.

"We wish to make quite clear to everyone that there is no intention to disturb the farming interests, food production nor anything which would hamper or curtail the essential industry of the country. It is not expected that many of the rural population will be available for military purposes. The Government looks, almost entirely, to the large number of young men in the towns, which is far greater than is required to carry on ordinary retail trade, to furnish the necessary contingent, as has been done in England, Scotland and Wales. We propose first to call the younger men and those who can best be spared to come forward to fight for their Motherland.

"The age limit of the present appeal is therefore fixed at 18 to 27. This is not intended to preclude older men from coming forward who may be specially fitted for military service or animated with a desire to serve their country in the field.

"We recognise that men who come forward to fight for the Motherland are entitled to share all the Motherland can offer and steps, therefore, are being taken to ensure, as far as possible, that land shall be available for the men who fought for their country and the necessary legislative measure is now under consideration.

"The recruiting will be in civilian hands and steps will be taken to secure fair-play shall be meted out to all."

Shareholders confirm
TANK IS STILL GOING
AT £100,000 LINE
Only One Dissenting Vote As
Resolutions Accepting Japan-
ese Offer Are Passed

(American Wireless War Service)

London, June 4.—The International Cotton Manufacturing Co. to the Japanese concern which had bid Tls. 50,000 less than a firm of British competitors was confirmed by shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting yesterday. One foreign shareholder raised his hand to vote in opposition when the two resolutions passed at the previous meeting were read.

When the meeting was called to order by Mr. A. H. H. Hide, chairman, there were present Mr. F. Ayscough, Mr. C. Rayner and Mr. S. Levy, directors; Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, legal adviser; Mr. G. Willemsier, secretary, and about a score of shareholders. After the notice convening the confirmatory meeting had been read Mr. Hide called upon Mr. Rayner to put the resolutions. Mr. Levy seconded each and they were passed, as mentioned, practically unanimously.

The resolutions follow:

- 1.—That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Charles Ernest Rayner Esquire of Shanghai be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.
- 2.—That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to accept the offer particulars of which are set out in the offer in writing of Mr. S. Kawasaki dated the 21st day of May, 1918.

PEKING EXCHANGE OPENS

\$400,000 Business In Shares Done
On First Day

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 5.—The Peking Stock Exchange was opened today, many members of the Cabinet, notable men and leading merchants being present.

The exchange takes a commission of one half percent on the business transacted. Brokers deposit \$2,000 and a registration fee of \$30.

Today, when no charges were made, the business exceeded \$400,000, principally in Bank of Communications and Bank of China notes, yen and roubles.

The promoters advocate a similar institution for Shanghai.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 4, via Cavite and Kouska.—The Court has decided that enemy aliens may start but cannot prosecute suits in the United States Courts till the war ends.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 5.—Negotiations lasting several weeks, in which the Japanese took a prominent part, have ended in an arrangement for a further loan by the Quadruple Group to China of \$1,000,000 secured on the Salt Revenue.

The loan, which is intended for currency reform, raises the Second Reorganization Loan to \$3,000,000 the previous \$2,000,000 of which were certainly not expended on currency reform, and there does not appear much likelihood of this \$1,000,000 accomplishing the desired purpose unless the peace negotiations meet with speedy success.

The Northern troops are now receiving \$12,000,000 a month, which is principally made up of foreign money derived from loans on concessions which, in the words of a high Chinese official, rightly belong to the whole nation and should be preserved for the legitimate reorganization of industrial enterprises.

14 AUSTRIAN PLANES
DOWNED BY BRITISH
Lose Only One Themselves In
Fighting On Italian
Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—An official despatch from British headquarters in Italy reports:

Since May 25 our aeroplanes have destroyed fourteen enemy machines and driven down another out of control. One British machine has not returned.

Bolsheviki Defeated,
Gen. Semenov Reports
Attempt To Follow Up Advance
And Are Badly
Beaten

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, June 4.—Gen. Semenov's communique states:

"The enemy attempted an attack upon Hadahsak station, west of Borzja station, to which our main forces had withdrawn, with the object of lengthening the enemy's line of communications and obtaining a more advantageous position for ourselves. The enemy was severely defeated and on the night of the 2nd retreated, having destroyed the railway."

Fugitives from Siberia state that insurrections have broken out in most towns in Siberia.

At Irkutsk the peasants and workmen are joining the Czechs and Slovaks against the Soviet.

All telegraphic communication with Western Siberia is interrupted. There have been food riots at Omak.

As per previous lists published \$ 99,350
Mr. Chow Chuk-shan 1,000
Mr. Ling Pan-kee 200
Mr. Tszee Kee 100
Mr. Loh Suh-tsin 100
Mr. Yeh Ziang 250
Mr. Bung Sou-long 100
Mr. Bung Foo-ching 100
Mr. Yoo Moo-len 200
Mr. Chang Yeh-yang 50
Mr. On Ying-choo 50
Mr. Yung Tuo-an 50
Mr. Koo Chon-lee 50
Mr. Lun Shing 100
The Van Fong Piece Goods 250
Mr. Moh Ven-ching 50
Mr. Y. S. Kameco 250
Mr. Ka Chin-kee 250
Mr. Woo Tung-kee 600
Mr. Wang Shen-ting 100
Mr. Chien Chang-yuen 100
\$103,300

American Field Artillery On Way To The Front



These American guns, manned by men in khaki, are crossing the village bridge en route to the front.

FOUR POWERS GIVE CHINA CURRENCY REFORM LOAN

Agreement Concluded For Ad-
vance Of \$1,000,000 By
Quadruple Group

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

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Peking Government Gets A Large Sum From Salt Gabelle

\$3,500,000 Released By Ad-
ministration, Most Of It
In Shanghai

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 4.—The Salt Gabelle has released Gold \$3,500,000, which is available to the Government today, principally at Shanghai.

NEW SHIP OIL-BURNER BEING TESTED IN U. S.

Device Is Said To Save Half Of
Fuel Now Being
Used

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 4, via Cavite and Kouska.—Shipping men are interested in a new oil-burner which saves nearly half the fuel over the best previous device. The Government is supervising the tests.

COAST U-BOAT BASES BOMBED BY BRITISH

Naval Planes Conduct Raids On
Bruges Docks, Zeebrugge
And Ostend

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 3.—The Admiralty issues the following communique:

Between Thursday and Sunday our naval aircraft carried out night and day raids on Bruges Docks, Zeebrugge and Ostend.

Several tons of heavy bombs were dropped on objectives with good results. Photographs confirm that great damage has been done to the engineering works at Bruges.

We brought down three enemy machines in flames and drove down three out of control. Three of ours are missing.

During the same period our aircraft sighted and attacked an enemy submarine, located several enemy mines during their patrols over the North Sea and also sighted a seppel, but our seaplane was unable to overtake and engage it effectively. One seaplane is missing.

EXPRESS COMPANIES IN U. S. CONSOLIDATED

Merged In Big Private Corpora-
tion As A War Economy
Measure

(Reuter-Kokusai Service)

Washington, May 30.—Railway Director McAdoo has announced a Government agreement whereby the Adams, American, Southern and Wells Fargo express companies will be merged in a new \$330,000,000 private company on July 1st, after which they will pay to the railroads half of gross revenues, which will be more than 200 million dollars based on the records for 1917. The purpose is to attain war efficiency by economy, avoiding duplicated services of equipment and offices. The stock holders get five percent dividends on a pre-war basis.

AMERICAN TROOPS MAKE SMASH NORTH OF MARNE

Pershing's Men Begin Counter-
Attack In Center Of Pre-
sented Battle Line

(American Wireless War Service)

Washington, June 3, via Cavite and Kouska.—American troops are now in the big battle, making a magnificent counter-attack near Neuilly, north of the Marne.

General Pershing reports that the artillery has been violent in the Toul sector, where both sides used all kinds of guns.

An American patrol fought a large enemy patrol in the Luneville sector. The American losses were slight.

The British and French reports are the most hopeful since the big battle started, though the Germans are still trying to advance between Vernel and Rhelms. A Prussian Guard Division has been withdrawn because it had suffered terrible losses.

A French report says: "The Germans everywhere are held" and progress has been made at several points.

The British advanced their lines in Flanders in two attacks. In the recent Allied air-raid on Cologne 146 persons were killed.

Three American flying men attacked six German machines, bringing down one, which is being exhibited in Toul.

For the first time the Americans manned the anti-aircraft guns in the Picardy sector, where they put up a barrage against German aeroplanes which were trying to bomb the hospitals behind the American line. One German plane was hit.

The Americans have bagged thirty-three planes and lost seven since they started air operations in the Toul sector on April 14.

RED CROSS WORK ROOMS
TO BE OPEN ALL SUMMER

American Chapter Will Con-
tinue Turning Out Supplies
Through Hot Months

(American Wireless War Service)

The American Red Cross work rooms will continue their activities through the summer months without any let-down on the present rate of industry. The question of suspending the work for the summer season was brought up at a meeting of the American Red Cross Executive Committee Tuesday evening and it was definitely decided that there should be no holiday declared.

It is even hoped to speed up the work and increase the rooms' output during the hot season, and any idea that the activities are to slacken down is without foundation. Considerable misapprehension in the connection seems to have arisen from the telegram received from Washington during the recent drive and stating that bandage and supply work should be considered of secondary importance to the work of raising funds. This allusion applied only for the duration of the drive and now that it is over the Committee is anxious that the work should go on speedily.

GERMANS BROUGHT TO DEFINITE CHECK, LONDON BELIEVES

Repulse Of Latest Attacks
And French Counter-
Blows Mark Climax

ENEMY IS PINNED

Fighting Fiercely To Free
Left Wing On The
Marne

ALL EFFORTS FAIL

French Retake Faverolles
And Maintain Gains
Of Previous Day

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 4.—Yesterday's news was the most satisfactory since the 27th. The reports have been glowing brighter during the past two days, but yesterday gave the first indication that the enemy is being definitely checked. The entry of General Foch's reserves is undoubtedly taking effect.

The recapture of Mount de Choisy is most important, for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiègne. The repulse of the attempt made by the enemy to enter the Forest of Retz in front of Villers-Cotterets are no less significant, for it is now evident that the enemy's plan is to capture the forest-clad heights of Villers-Cotteret and Compiègne and then to enclose Paris inside the valleys of the Oise, the Ourcq and the Marne.

It is in pursuit of this object that the enemy is now trying desperately to free his left wing on the Marne. His front here is very narrow, barely fifteen miles; namely, between Chateau Thierry and La Ferté Milon, and as it is impossible to maneuver an immense army of assault on such a front without exposing it to enormous risk, the Crown Prince is striving to widen his front, ineffectually as it appears.

Will Continue Drive for Paris
If the Germans are now brought to a standstill, as Allied opinion is confident is likely, there will be a prolonged contest east of Paris in further pursuit of the aim to destroy the French armies and bring the German batteries to bear on the city.

The threat against Paris has intensified the patriotism of its citizens, and the Socialists, who hitherto have been at loggerheads with the Government, have announced their intention of doing everything to support the Government.

Paris, June 3.—The official communique this evening reported:

The battle was resumed with great intensity during last night and today and the Germans with fresh forces attacked between the Oise and the Ourcq with redoubled violence. North of the Aisne their attacks were directed against Mount de Choisy which, for the fifth time, we recaptured. All the other attempts made by the enemy between the Oise and the Aisne, especially north of Moulin-sous-Touvent and Vignere, were vain.

Bloody Check for Germans
Between the Aisne and the Ourcq the Germans made desperate efforts to penetrate the forest of Villers-Cotterets from the north and east. Our troops heroically withstood the shock of the enemy forces on this front and broke their advances, inflicting bloody losses.

West of Soissons the enemy was checked East of Perant and also further south on the general line of Saconin-Missy-aux-Bois, Vaucelle, the eastern edge of Retz forest, and Troennes. We recaptured Faverolles by a vigorous counter-attack.

There was no change between the Ourcq and the Marne.

In the region South of Ville-en-Tardenois the French and British maintained all their gains north of Champlatt.

During June 1 and 2, twenty-nine German aeroplanes were shot

down, 24 driven down out of control, and 430 tons of explosives dropped on enemy depots, convoys and troops. Our anti-aircraft guns destroyed another four enemy aeroplanes.

Front Practically Fixed

The French papers point out that the official reports yesterday give a clear impression that the battle is very nearly fixed on a front where there are still a few fluctuations but where there is no reason, at least for the moment, to expect any great movements.

Le Matin writes: "Each day sees the rate of progress of the enemy decreasing; that is, one of the favorable symptoms indicating that our reaction becomes more active and effective with every moment that passes. It is therefore to be hoped that in a very short time the enemy will be held back and fixed."

Le Petit Journal says: "During the seventh day of the battle the tendencies to return, if not definitely, at least for the moment, towards an equilibrium, has become clearly confirmed. This equilibrium is at present particularly advantageous for us because it gives General Foch and General Petain time to bring up sufficient reserves to compensate for the numerical superiority by which the enemy profited during the first days of the struggle."

Le Journal writes: "Everywhere where the enemy has advanced during the last days is on a narrow front. He has been able to realise local gains but one can easily see that these local partial gains are far from having the magnitude of the previous ones. This magnitude has gone on decreasing till the arrest has become complete."

L'Homme Libre states: "The equilibrium appears therefore to be established everywhere and the present fluctuations of the battle appear like promises of stabilisation. It is only when it is known what forces are engaged by von Ludendorff in this battle that we can see the strategic developments it admits of. For the moment the objectives towards which the Germans are striving regardless of their cruel losses will not be reached, our regiments being on the spot."

London, June 4.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We took a few prisoners in a successful raid last night westward of Merville."

We repulsed an attack against our new post westward of Vieux-Berquin, taking some prisoners. There was a considerable hostile artillery bombardment this morning between Albert and Serre.

German Claim Gains
A German official communique yesterday reported:

We made fresh progress south-westward of Soissons.

We drove back the enemy towards Moulins-sous-Touvent, St. Christophe and Vingre, captured Chaudun and pushed across the Savire territory

as far as the eastern border of Villers-Cotteret Woods.

We repulsed violent counter-attacks southward of the Ourcq and captured Bellin and also the heights westward of Chateau Thierry.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: "The French repulsed raids northward of Baillieux."

The total prisoners taken in the successful operation yesterday south-eastward of Streezele was 238. We also captured an anti-tank gun, thirty machine-guns and several trench-mortars.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes dropped eighteen tons of bombs, heavily machine-gunned a great variety of targets, destroyed eight machines during fighting in the air and drove down fourteen out of control. Three British machines are missing.

We dropped eight tons of bombs last night on Le Cateau, St. Quentin and Valenciennes railway-stations. All our night-fliers returned.

Nurses Training School Graduates 13 Students

Soochow Institution Gives Diplomas To Nine Women And Four Men

China Press Correspondence.
Soochow, June 4.—This afternoon, the graduating exercises of the Nurses Training School of the Mary Black and the Soochow hospitals were held in St. John's Church. The program consisted of selections by the Soochow University band, addresses by Dr. Tsao Li-yun, of Nanking, and Rev. T. C. Chao of Soochow University, a vocal solo by Miss Olive Lipscomb, the class song and the presentation of diplomas to nine women from the Mary Black Hospital and four men from the Soochow Hospital.

Chinkiang A. D. C. Give Play For War Funds

China Press Correspondence.
Chinkiang, China, June 4.—The Chinkiang Amateur Dramatic Club gave a play last night, "The Mollusc," a benefit for the British Red Cross. Including all the receipts there was about \$600 realised from the entertainment. The cast of characters was:

Mr. Baxter Mr. Howell
Mrs. Baxter Mrs. Napier
Miss Roberts, (Governess)

Mr. Kent Mr. Masters
Every actor was a star and the audience was highly appreciative. A pointer pup was presented to the association by Mr. Purton, and sold at auction. Every one who bid had to pay the amount of the bid whether he got the pup or not. Bidding began at \$20 and the pup was finally sold for \$75. This brought in several hundred dollars.

The American Red Cross Drive is still carrying on. Last night a feast was given at the Standard Oil Hotel and the Magistrate, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent Chinese promised to give their enthusiastic support to the drive here. About \$1,200 has been received to date.

NEBY MUSA PILGRIMAGE TO BE EVER MEMORABLE

All Religious Bodies In Jerusalem Brought Together On Slope Of Mount Of Olives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 29.—Although the numbers of the pilgrims and spectators were naturally diminished owing to the war, this year's Neby Musa Pilgrimage will remain forever memorable. It augured well for the future of Palestine when, through some happy inspiration, the representatives of all the religious bodies in Jerusalem were united to meet the Governor and principal Mohammedan families on the slopes of the Mount of Olives. Not a great way off were "the Tombs of the Prophets," the resting places of those followers of Moses whom Christians, Mohammedans and Jews delight to honor. Prayers invoking blessings on the pilgrims included one for all the communities in Palestine and one for the prosperity of the present rulers of the country.

FINAL ARGUMENT BEGUN IN ORIENTAL MILL CASE

Mr. Macleod Begins Summing Up For Defendant Company In Insurance Suit

Concluding argument was begun before Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. against the Lancashire Insurance Company. Mr. R. N. Macleod began summing up for the defense at the morning session.

"The defendant's case can be put quite shortly," he said in beginning, "that 500 bales of press-packed yarn could not consume away in a few hours and that the management of the mill must know that quite well."

Mr. Macleod then dealt at length with the figures put forth in the Cotton company's claims and with the testimony of their witnesses regarding the changes in the godown books after the fire of last autumn. After speaking of the fire and of the findings made during the salvage work Mr. Macleod submitted that there was conclusive proof that the 500 disputed bales were not in O godown.

"That is the story put forward," he said, "and we say it is false and fraudulent. You cannot burn press-packed bales in a few hours and I say that this claim is not only wrong but it is ludicrous. The claim is so preposterous, so ludicrous, that it seems to us in making it they must have been dishonest."

The attitude of the plaintiffs throughout Mr. Macleod characterised as one of bluff, and that, he declared, was fraud.

The case was adjourned.

The Weather

Cloudy but rather fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 71.1 and the minimum 61.7, the temperature for the corresponding day last year being 73.3 and 67.4.

Missionary Society Elects New Officers

Final Meeting Of Session Held At Home Of Mrs. Fearn

A large attendance of members and visitors were present for the final meeting for this session of the Shanghai Missionary Association, held Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Fearn. Refreshments were served on the lawn by Mrs. Fearn, the staff of the American School, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Black preceding the business meeting.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. Samuel M. Zwerner and the retiring president, Dr. C. J. Davenport read an interesting paper on Medical Missionary work in China. The officers elected for the new session are: Dr. W. H. Lacey, president; Mr. James Stark, vice-president; the Rev. M. H. Throp, M.A., secretary; Mr. R. P. Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. John Darroch, Prayer Meeting secretary, and Mrs. D. W. Lyon and Miss H. C. Bowser, Entertainment Committee.

RIVER BOATS COLLIDE

A Kaiping coal tug was rammed and sunk and the Ningpo-Shaoxing river boat Ningshao was badly damaged about the prow yesterday when the vessels collided at Huang-shihkiang, near Kiangyin, according to telegram received at the local office of the steamship company yesterday. The passenger boat had to reverse its engines and went aground. The loss of life was not mentioned in the telegram received here. The local office immediately despatched a large tug to the scene of the wreck to perform relief duties. The Ningshao, which plies between here and Hankow, left Hankow Monday and was due here yesterday at 11 o'clock in the morning. The collision took place shortly after noon.

JAPANESE EMPEROR CABLES KING GEORGE

Sends Congratulations On Birthday And Promises Welcome To Prince Arthur

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, June 4.—The Emperor of Japan despatched the following cable to King George on the occasion of his birthday:

"I renew my heartiest wishes for very many happy and glorious returns of Your Majesty's birthday and the welfare of the Royal Family, as well as for the victory of Your Majesty's indomitable forces, with whom I am proud to be so closely associated. I am looking forward with especial pleasure to the promised visit of your illustrious cousin, H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, to Japan."

"YOSHIMITO."

DR. REINSCH PROTESTS

Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, has demanded the release of the motor-car commandeered by General Tien Chung-yu of Changhai in a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These cars belong to the American motor-car service garage in Kalgan.

General Tsao Kun has once more asked for the pardon of General Chang Hsun according to the Chinese press.

A Tokio telegram states that Mr. Tang Hua-lung, the former Minister of the Interior, left Japan for the United States yesterday. He expects to spend two months in America.

REAL ECONOMY

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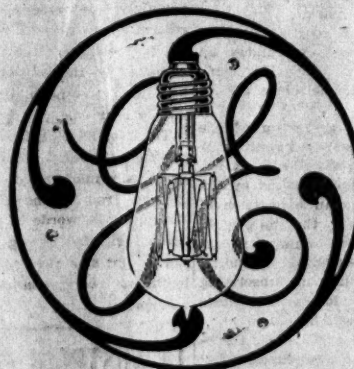
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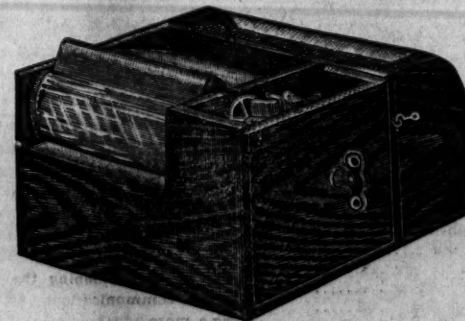
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SOLE AGENTS

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Safety First Signs To Have Try-Out Here

Council To Give American System Trial At Street Congestion Problem

The American "Safety Zone" system is to have a try-out as an alleviating factor in Shanghai's street congestion problem according to an announcement in this week's Municipal Gazette. The provision of tram passenger

islands in certain parts of the Settlement has met with success, the Gazette states, but as road space does not always permit of the provision of these islands, it has been decided, upon the recommendation of the Captain Superintendent of Police, to give a trial to the American Safety Zone System. The edges of these zones are marked by circular discs, painted red, marked "Safety First" in white letters, mounted on an iron rod about six feet high so that they may be set up wherever required in a congested spot. Two Safety Zone Indicators for the protection of passengers using tram cars have been placed as an experiment, on the Broadway at the south-west corner of the Astor House.

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Prices for whole tickets \$10.00.

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1 First Prize	\$60,000
1 Second Prize	20,000
1 Third Prize	10,000
2 Fourth Prize	\$5,000 each 10,000
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10 Sixth Prize	500 " 5,000
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100 Eighth Prize	100 " 10,000
800 Ninth Prize	50 " 40,000
2 each approximate to the First Prize.....	500 " 1,000
2 each approximate to the Second Prize.....	200 " 400
2 each approximate to the Third Prize.....	100 " 200
4 each approximate to the Fourth Prize.....	50 " 200
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of First Prize.....	30 " 14,970
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize.....	25 " 12,475
499 for numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize.....	20 " 9,980
2,447 drawn tickets	Total \$203,225

All prizes won will be given at the Office of the Bank of China, Shanghai Branch, No. 3 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association.

CHU PAO SAN, Chairman.

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500 ANZACS IN NEW YORK ON THEIR WAY TO FRONT

Thousands Greet Veterans Of
Gallipoli And Somme On
March Up Broadway

REVIEWED BY MAYOR HYLAN

First Time Australian Soldiers
Have Been In America—Met
By 'Blue Devils'

New York, May 3.—Five hundred long-legged, broad-shouldered Australian soldiers in khaki, with jaunty slouch hats on their heads, marching with a long, easy, rolling swing, came swinging up Broadway from the Battery to City Hall Park at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

At first glance they might have been mistaken for a regiment from Wyoming or Arizona, or somewhere in the South-west—they had the Anglo-Saxon frontiersman written upon them—but at second glance there were some differences. Their faces looked rounded and ruddier, and their heads were set closer down on their shoulders. In more British fashion, than those of the lean-jawed, lanky Westerners, and their uniforms were of a different cut from the American, with pleats and rolling collars on their blouses, and their hats were different from the high-crowned Stetson of the doughboy, with a crown like a low, truncated cone, and the brim loped up on one side and fastened with a gun-metal badge.

Here and there among their ranks, too, was a man who walked or swung one arm with a stiffness, and wore the look that New York is beginning to recognize—the look that comes from months or years of unceasing, determined struggle with the Germans. For many of them were the "Anzacs," who had gone through the long agony of Gallipoli, or had been in that last, terrible charge of the Battle of the Somme, when the Australians fought their way up the muddy, shell-torn slopes of Butte de Warlencourt and who had been shot down on the field, and were now, after being invalided home, once more on their way to the front.

Unfortunately, the advance notices of the arrival of the Australian contingent in New York, after forty-five days in the troop-ships did not give the exact time when they would pass, and so when the blare of the band of the Ninth Coast Artillery, a detachment of which regiment formed their escort, gave the first intimation of their arrival in the financial district, only a fraction of the crowd which otherwise would have been on hand to greet them, lined the roadway.

The crowd gathered quickly, however, men and women running from all directions up the side streets on either side of Trinity church to get vantage points, and as fast as they arrived, they began cheering and calling out New York's greetings to its latest guests. By the time they had reached the Equitable Building word of their approach had preceded them, and from then on they had to make their way through a throng as enthusiastic as that which the day before had welcomed the "Blue Devils" of France.

Greeted By The 'Blue Devils'

The Australians marched in column of fours, without either rifles or equipment, and if here and there a youngster craned his neck to look with wondering eyes at the lanky peaks of Mount Woolworth and Mount Singer, the officers did not rebuke him. Before starting up from Battery Park they had been formed up by their officers, under command of Colonel W. K. Fisher, D.S.O., and had exchanged greetings not only with the Ninth Coast Artillery, representing Uncle Sam, but also with a squad of the "Blue Devils" who had come down to greet them.

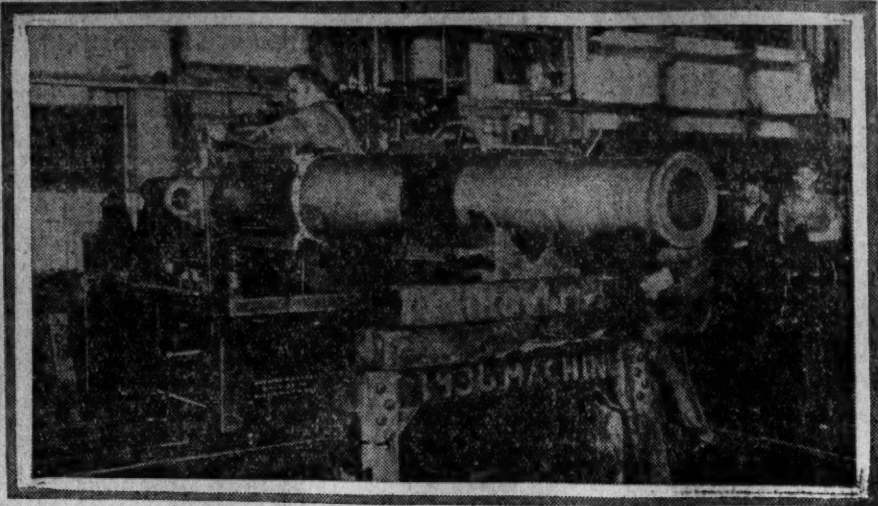
The Australians include contingents of replacement troops for infantry, artillery and engineers. Those who belong to the First Anzac Corps, which fought at Gallipoli, wear a small "A" in a badge on their arms. They carried with them the ensign of Australia, a Union Jack with five white stars on the arm of the cross, representing the five States of the Commonwealth. It is believed to be the first time the Australian flag has ever paraded in the streets of New York.

The veteran of the battalion is Corporal Joe Baxter, who wears the Distinguished Conduct Medal, and who fought in the Black Watch under Field Marshal Lord Wolseley in the first Sudan campaign in 1882. He served through all the earlier Egyptian campaigns, and was with the Australian cavalry in South America during the Boer war, winning his medal by swimming the Vaal River twice under fire, each time to rescue a wounded comrade.

At the City Hall Mayor Hylan reviewed the Australians, and said: "This is the first occasion Australian troops have set foot in this country, and I take pleasure in welcoming you. I hope that you will enjoy yourselves. The keys of the city are yours."

"I thank you for your welcome, Mr. Mayor," Colonel Fisher replied. "We are all brothers in this war. I am glad it has given my men an opportunity to see New York and its people. Many of the older members of the command saw American warships when they took their famous trip around the world, but we never expected to have the pleasure of setting foot on your soil."

Making Big American Guns For Service In France



Threading the breech end of a powerful howitzer in an American foundry which is working day and night turning out guns for the American forces in France.

NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE TO THE FRONT

Must Exchange Red Coats And
Gorgeous Trappings For The
Plain Khaki

Ottawa, May 4.—Canada's most picturesque and possibly most famous fighting force prior to the big war, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, will go to the front. Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of this body of trained men to Europe at once. They will be used as reserves and as reinforcements for the Canadian cavalry already in action, the Fort Garry Horse, the Strathcona Horse and other units.

Glad as the men are to get into action, there is great disappointment that the R. N. W. M. P. are not going over to fight as a unit. Ever since the war began they have demanded that they be sent over, but the Government has persistently refused. The Northwest is a large country. There are many aliens there. The attitude of these men to the war was not clearly defined in its early stages, and the Government took every precaution to prevent trouble there. The mounted police did not perform spectacular feats, but they kept the situation in hand, with the result that there has been no internal trouble; the West has been quiet, and the aliens have given the minimum of trouble.

With the entry of the United States into the war and the need of additional cavalry on the line, the Government decided to send the mounted police to France. Then came the demand that the organization be sent over as a unit, to preserve its esprit de corps and retain its identity. When this was decided, Commissioner Perry, head of the R. N. W. M. P., resigned and some of his officers followed his example. As a reserve force, they would be commanded by officers who have been long in the game in Flanders.

The mounted police have enlisted in large numbers for this war. It is estimated that between 400 and 600 ex-police-men are now fighting in Flanders. Practically all went into cavalry organizations, although some fought as infantry in the earlier stages of the war.

One of these was Michael O'Leary, the first Britisher to win the Victoria Cross in this war, and also the first Canadian to be so honored. He was a member of the force for some years, stationed at Regina, Sask., where he had the reputation of being a most efficient and courageous officer.

But the force will not be done away with. A nucleus of the older men will remain.

For nearly half a century the mounted police have been the boast of the people of this country. The late Lord Kitchener called it one of the finest bodies of irregular cavalry known. Its history, ideas and code of honor formed a remarkable contribution to military achievements. The real inner history, with its growing list of courageous deeds, romantic

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"	10	250	200	125	100
"	15	375	300	187	150
"	20	500	400	250	200



No. 8 Kinkiang Road,
(Corner Seachuen Road).
Telephone 4241
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

and brilliant feats, has never been written.

The R. N. W. M. P. came into being in 1873. Population began to move into the great Western prairies, and the Indians were hostile. Fur traders, smugglers and bad men from Eastern Canada and the States were supplying the Indians with whiskey, and there was much trouble. The nucleus of the force was formed at Winnipeg, following the crushing of the first Riel rebellion. Its permanency was secured by Sir John Macdonald, then Premier of Canada.

The red coats and gorgeous trappings of these troopers were adopted

for a definite and serious purpose. The Indians had been causing trouble. The Riel Rebellion of 1870 was a dangerous thing until Sir Garnet Wolseley, with an army of red coated Britishers, gave them a licking. The Indians then realized that behind the red coat was the force of the British Empire. A single soldier in that uniform was not an individual—he was a million, an empire. A policeman in a blue coat was put one in the Indians' reasoning, with no force behind him. The red coat stood for more, and their respect for that one red coat was overpowering. But on the other side the men will exchange the red coats for khaki.

British Loss 250,000 In Big Offensive Up To May 3

Washington, May 4.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began on March 21 are estimated by British military authorities at nearly 250,000. The German offensive began on March 21 from 350,000 to 500,000.

The situation was summed up in this manner:

"The casualties in the British Army are emphasized by the German wireless. Although figures from German sources would be undoubtedly much exaggerated, yet it is certain from the severity of the fighting and from the fact that the entire combatant forces of the British Army have been almost continuously engaged, that

the British losses in proportion to reinforcements immediately available must be very heavy. It is probable that one would be approximately accurate in quoting these as close on a quarter of a million.

"Everything points to the German offensive being continued almost immediately, and should the brunt of the attack again have to be borne by the British, the situation will be undoubtedly serious unless sufficient troops are available close at hand in reserve to strengthen the line as required and bring relief to the British divisions who have been in the line almost constantly since the beginning of the present battle."

"Should the Germans determine

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British Consul at Hoihow

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The bulk of this volume is composed chiefly of poems by Tu Fu and Li Po—greatest poets of China—with selections from various authors. The poems are essentially sketches of Nature written by true lovers of China's grand scenery. The translation followed closely the original form of the poems, is accompanied by the original Chinese text, and with English notes explaining the allusions. This book gives an insight into the heart and feelings of the Chinese.

Dr. H. L. Hargrove, former professor of English at Yale University, says:

"What Keats said Chapman did for Homer is what Fletcher has done for the Poetic Realm of Old Cathay. There is a freshness and a surprise in these lyric gems. They have been read with keen joy. Having finished, then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken."

I am no Sinologue and cannot vouch for the accuracy of the translations, but I know this is true poetry. So well has the work been done that I am sure thousands of readers of the Occident as well as of the Orient will rejoice with me over the production of this book of verse, and there will be calls for more from the author."

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OUT THERE

Out There. By Charles W. Whitehair. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton and Co. Chinese American Pub. Co., Shanghai, Mex. \$2.50.

This is another of the multitude of books describing daily life on the battle fronts of Europe and elsewhere which have been pouring from the presses in increased volume as the war goes on. Everything has been so carefully described heretofore, and the actualities of the Great War have been so intimately reproduced again and again in print, that it would be difficult for a book of this kind to possess the quality of novelty, no matter how well written. And Mr. Whitehair's Y. M. C. A. worker, has done his work well. He is "an American, whose work with the men has taken him into the trenches, hospitals, training camps, prison camps, and even into the battle line itself." He takes the reader with him. The opening chapter tells of a part of the British Army, in which are many Americans, on the eve of "going over the top." The whole story is in the first person, and we may suppose it is the author himself who thus contradicts an impression that men like going into action: "I had made up my mind just how I would act and feel when I came under shellfire. But it is one thing to sit by a comfortable fire and work out your theories, and another thing to go up on the side of the hill with the shells falling all around. One of my friends, a former Harvard football captain, turned and asked me how I felt. 'Almost scared to death,' was my reply, and he answered, 'So am I.' I firmly believe that every single man who goes into the line for the first time is truly frightened. Men do not come to like it, but they do become reconciled to it, and certainly in a sense accustomed to the heavy

shellfire. But walking into shellfire never is a habit they have to break."

Naturally considerable space is given to the work of the Y. M. C. A., and always one recognises the gratefulness of the men, as well as the kindness and spirit of self-sacrifice of the association workers. That the Y. M. C. A. will do an appreciable part in winning this war has been stated many times, and one can well believe it. An interesting chapter is that devoted to the American soldier, and we find that "our boys" are fighting well, and keeping steadily in good humor the while. Mr. Whitehair's deserves to be ranked with the best of recent war books. The illustrations are an interesting and valuable feature.

WOMEN AND THE WAR

American women and the world war. By Ida Clyde Clarke. New York: D. Appleton and Co. Chinese American Pub. Co., Shanghai, Mex. \$3.00.

When, fifteen days after the declaration of war by Congress, the Council of National Defense appointed a committee of nine women "to consider and advise how the assistance of the women of America may be made available in the prosecution of the war," America became the first country in the world to give formal official recognition to women in the construction of its war machine, and to recognise at once its woman power as one of its most valuable assets. The response was immediate, and the magnificent manner of that response and its wide-reaching activities form the subject of the present book.

The task that lay before the original Women's Committee of National Defense was indeed stupendous, for, as Miss Ida M. Tarbell says in The Government Bulletin, "What was proposed was an organization so all-inclusive and so flexible that not only the most powerful organized bodies would find themselves at home in it, but the remotest woman on the Kentucky mountains or on the plains of the West."

The first step taken was the formation of a plan to co-ordinate women's organisations throughout the country, and to this end the central committee appointed a temporary Chairman in each of the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, who was to call into conference at the earliest possible date the Presidents or representatives of all women's organisations having Statewide scope, State branches of women's national organisations, and such individuals as they cared to select to represent the State at large and unorganised women. In thus beginning their work the wisdom and foresight of the committee have since been strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in its subsequent working out no radical changes have been necessary in the original plan, which now includes the women of Panama, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska.

In Part II the author takes up the work of the individual State organisations, and it is interesting to note how the various States, besides their general work, specialised on certain activities—from Alabama, which began early to center its efforts on social service, to Nebraska, which did very effective work in the matter of food production and conservation. Part III deals with "War Relief Organisations," and Part IV supplies what should prove a very valuable directory of leading women's organisations doing defense work. Altogether the present work gives a very full and comprehensive account of the war activities of American women and thoroughly reserves its claim to being "a National Service Handbook of Women's Work."

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LOVE OF LOUIS BUTTRESS

It Grows Up In A Story Of Alamance Creek Telling Who Is Sylvia

The love story of Louis Buttress and Sylvia Lake is told in "The Hunter," (Putnam) by Watson Dyke. Also the story of the almost destructive jealousy of Bill Din, who has loved Sylvia far longer than has Buttress.

This love story has its scenes chiefly in a ranch and forest region far west of Chicago. In detail, it partakes of the primitive. Its principals are humans still in the rough, as compared with the people who move in circles of much fashion and more or less culture. But among them certain old-fashioned notions of the honor of men and the faith of women are strangely strong.

Before he has felt the touch of love, Louis Buttress, alone in his cabin and alone at his fishing and hunting, is unwashed and uncouth. His first call for civility comes at the moment when, quite suddenly in the trailing of wild geese, he parts the forest curtains that have concealed Sylvia at her bath in the little pond on the Lake estate. As the girl's startled eyes meet the man's she clasps her hands above her breast. "She's clothed from my poor eyes," says Louis, waving his hand and slipping away, "by that faith of hers." And describing the moment long afterward to a woman friend, Sylvia says: "And would you believe it, as sure as life, there came over me, as I looked at him, a beautiful warm shining little dress, which fitted me like an angel had done it, and comforted me, as I felt clothed."

There has been gallantry less pure in books full of knights in shining armor. Moreover, it is the beginning of care and of cleansing for Louis Buttress, as of undoing for the hopeful, sometimes ugly Bill Din.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Swimming Bath Club Meets

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Swimming Bath Club was held yesterday noon at the Shanghai Club, Dr. Arthur Stanley, president, occupying the chair. There were also present Mr. E. C. B. Hornell, honorary treasurer and acting honorary secretary, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Messrs. F. I. Burrett, E. H. Gordon, W. J. N. Dyer and Dr. F. A. Robinson of the Committee, besides about a dozen members of the Club.

The chairman, before taking up the report, spoke of the Club members on war service and on the Honor Roll.

"Mr. Hornell has recently compiled from the past records of the Club in his possession, together with the help of The China War Book, a list of members, past and present, who are serving with His Majesty's forces, working in munition factories, etc." he said. "This list, which already comprises 89 names—the membership of the club being 200—does not pretend to be complete or entirely accurate in detail, but I think it would be a good idea to have this list together, with the Roll of Honor, printed and put up in the Club, in order that members may assist Mr. Hornell in making as full, complete and correct a record of its members as possible who have made the supreme sacrifice and have taken an active part in the war, in order that at the end of the war a memorial of some kind may be erected in the Club premises to perpetuate their memory. If you will rise out of respect for those of our members who have given their lives for their Country I will call the Roll of Honor."

The members present then rose while the chairman read the following names:

Bruce, B. D. (Chinese Customs) Captain, 13th Royal Scots.

Budd, W. J. C. (Electricity Dept. S. M. C.) Lieut., South Wales Borderers.

Cunningham, C. C. F. (Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.) 2nd Lieut., A. and S. Highlanders.

Davidson, W. (Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.) Lieut. Col., 2nd London Scottish.

Gresson, J. E. (Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.) 2nd Lieut., 3rd Cheshire Regt.

Gull, L. J. (Butterfield and Swire) Chinese Labor Battalion.

Jackson, B. R. (Asiatic Petroleum Co.) Capt. 1st Coldstream Guards.

Jones, Loftus E. P. (Hanson & Co.) Capt., 7th Yorkshire Regt.

Lambe, Percy. (Wimer and Co.) Lieut., 9th East Kent Regt. (Buffa.)

Laurence, B. S. (Wheelock and Co.) 2nd Lieut., Westminster Dragoons.

McGhee, H. (Shewan Tomes and Co.) Captain, 11th Cameronians.

Oppe, H. S. (White-Cooper and Oppe) Lieut., 11th Yorkshire Regt.

Reiss, W. K. (Reiss and Co.) Lieut., 6th Manchester Regt.

Robins, G. Upton. (Brand Bros. and Co.) Capt., 3rd East Yorkshire Regt.

Symons, C. H. L. (Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.) 2nd Lieut., 5th Royal Fusiliers.

Vernon, T. C. Flight Commander, R. N. Air Service.

Turning to the business of the meeting the chairman then said:

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and may, I think, be taken as read. The working account shows a credit balance of Tls. 282.56. The disbursements under the usual heading of expenditure are practically the same as last year and do not, I think, need any special comment from me. There is one item on the credit side of the working account to which I would briefly refer, viz:—Subscriptions from private bathing parties. At the request of some of the members, the committee arranged that the bath might be engaged for private mixed bathing parties on Mondays and Fridays from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., a charge of \$2 per head irrespective of members or non-members being made for such parties. This innovation was not made until the 25th of August but proved popular, and I think the incoming committee would be well advised to arrange for similar parties during the present season."

"Turning to the reserve fund, which shows a credit balance of Tls. 5,897.95, you will observe that this account has been debited with Tls. 500 contributed to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, in accordance with the vote passed at the last annual meeting, also with Tls. 72.50, being a contribution of \$100 to the Shanghai Recreation Fund."

"I do not think there is anything else in the accounts which needs further comment and I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Dunne for auditing the accounts."

"The Committee feel strongly that the Club should follow the good precedent of the last two years by making a further contribution to some war fund and as the Hon. Treasurer has some Tls. 500 in hand and will doubtless be receiving shortly the subscriptions due for the present season, I hope some member will propose that a further contribution of Tls. 500 be made to some war fund to be left to the discretion of the incoming Committee."

"In conclusion I would kindly ask members to curtail the work of the Hon. Treasurer by sending in their annual subscriptions as soon as they receive the usual printed notice with C/Order attached. I should like to place on record an appreciation of the work of Mr. Hornell for the Club for so many years. He has been its main prop and stay and has put in a great amount of work which in less efficient hands would have proved very tedious; so that the least we can do is to make the collection of subscriptions as easy as possible. I now have to

propose the adoption of the report and accounts."

Dr. Robinson seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The officers and committee elected are: Dr. Stanley, President; E. C. B. Hornell, Hon. Treasurer; E. H. Gordon, Hon. Secretary; Captain E. I. M. Barrett, F. J. Burrett, D. C. Dick, W. J. N. Dyer, H. D. Hilliard, F. B. Pitcairn and Dr. Robinson.

Ballooning Committee—J. J. Dunne, N. W. Hickling, W. R. Le-marchand, H. S. Lindsay, G. E. Tucker and G. Willeumier.

It was voted to give Tls. 500 to a war fund and also that the rules applying to Sunday bathing should apply to bank holiday.

AMERICAN SPORTS CLUB
TENNIS COURTS READY

Athletic Association Located In New Grounds On Race Course, Near Cricket Club

Notices have been sent out by the American Athletic Association to its members that the tennis courts at the Race Course are now ready for use. They are located west of the Cricket Club, near the Race Club. Tournaments are being arranged. A "ladder" contest with a silver shield as an award to the winner will start the competition as a preliminary, while classes will be formed later to compete for handsome engraved shields to be presented to the winners of each class.

Baseball Notes

The second game of the Hong League series will be played on the Race Course diamond at 4.30 this afternoon, the American Trading Company clashing with the Gaston, Williams and Wigmore nine. Each side has bolstered itself up with several outsiders of more or less well known ability in the pastime and each claims that it will spring a surprise or two.

Yesterday the Red Sox took on the Shanghai American School team and won their first game of the season, 19 to 6. The youngsters were hopelessly outclassed but put up a gamely persistent scrap. With a few more rehearsals they might give the Reds a run.

The week-end prospects in the baseball line have become quite luminous with the arrival in port of the U. S. gunboat Monocacy and it is on the cards that the sailors will provide both Saturday and Sunday arguments for the All-Shanghai aggregation. The Monocacy numbers Seattle and several of the old Brooklyn nine in her crew and with the Palos also in the river the tars should have a pretty fast working crowd on the field.

Harriers Run Today

The Shanghai Harriers Club will hold its last run until the autumn season this evening, starting two packs from Hongkew Park pavilion at 6 p.m.

A fast and a slow pack will make the run, which will be of about four

miles length into the Kiangwan country. The slow field will be in charge of Vice-Captain McKenna and will include new runners who will be given a start of several minutes over the fast pack, which latter will be in charge of Captain Rodger.

Points in the run will be counted in the competition for the White Shield and there will also be a team race in an even chance, the teams being drawn for by the Committee after the start of the run. All athletes interested are invited to participate in the run.

Three new silver cups have been presented to the Club, assuring spirited competitions when the autumn season starts. Copies of the Club rules, together with application forms may be secured from Mr. F. H. Watson, honorary secretary, care of the B. A. T.

Ore-Karp Concert

A well filled house enjoyed the grand concert given last evening at the Apollo Theater by Prof. Harry Ore and Mr. Jacques Karp, Russian pianist and baritone, respectively. The program was excellently arranged and each of the numbers was received with marked appreciation. Mr. Ore, who is well known here, played in his usual pleasing manner, while Mr. Karp, heard for the first time publicly by Shanghai music lovers, charmed his audience from the first. He sang an encore the prologue of Pagliacci while Mr. Ore responded to his audience's demands for more with items by Chopin, Brahms and Geasonoff.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

- 1.—March "The Kentucky Patrol" Kaps
- 2.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini
- 3.—Waltz "Balabile" Locomo
- 4.—Selection "La Vie Parisienne" Offenbach
- 5.—(a) Polka "Grandmamma" Monckton
(b) Romance "Farewell" Ancliffe
- 6.—Selection "Coppelia" Delibes
(a) "March of the Bell"
(b) "Waltz of the Hours"
(c) "Waltz of the Doll"
(d) "Tsardas" A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. W'noura M. June 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushima M. June 7
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. June 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushima M. June 16
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia June 22
Per C.M. s.s. China June 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 30
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat June 6
MAILS DUE.
Per C.M. s.s. China June 10
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. June 15
N.B. A Supplemental mail will be closed at the American Post Office at 12 noon today for the Korea Maru. Registration 10 a.m.

Y.M.C.A. ASKS \$200,000
TO BUILD A BIG HOTEL

Dinner To Be Held Tomorrow Night To Organise For Fund Campaign

More than one hundred of the leading business men of Shanghai met tomorrow evening at the Carlton for the purpose of discussing plans and forming an organization to conduct a campaign to raise Mex. \$250,000 to build an annex to the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai. They will meet for supper, after which the organization will be discussed and the plans formulated. The men who are taking an active interest in the campaign of the Y. M. C. A. to relieve its present overcrowded condition, are practically the same as those who have so successfully completed the campaigns of the Red Cross, the British Tank Week and the American Liberty Loan. The campaign will start on June 15 and will continue to June 29.

This will be the first time in the history of the Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai that a campaign for funds has been made. The original funds for the present Y. M. C. A. buildings at 120 Szechuen Road were raised in the United States and since that time the work of the organization has been entirely self-supporting. Two large donations have already been promised to start the present campaign, one for Mex. \$10,000 by a local Shanghai firm and one for Tael 10,000 by a friend of the organization in North China, who has large business interests in Shanghai.

The new building that the association plans to erect with the funds raised in this campaign will be located on Hongkong Road where property has already been purchased. It will be known as the Y. M. C. A. Hotel and will be built of steel, reinforced concrete brick and tile, and will be at least six stories in height. It will be modern in every particular and as near fire-proof as possible. On the right of the entrance will be the business office and barber shops. In front of the entrance will be the elevator, stairway and entrance to the large main dining room. To the left of the entrance will be a large lobby which is to be a combination game room and reading room. The kitchens will supply both Chinese and foreign food.

The second floor will contain libraries, club rooms and private bedrooms with tub and shower baths, lavatories and wash rooms. The rest of the building with the exception of the top floor will be similar to the second. The top floor, according to present tentative plans, will be given over to club and meeting rooms for various organizations whose memberships are composed of Chinese and foreigners.

In explaining its reasons for going to the foreign and Chinese public of

Shanghai for funds for the new building, the General Y. M. C. A. committee has issued the following statement:

"At this time we should certainly do all in our power to cement friendly feeling and better understanding between the Chinese and the foreign community. The Y. M. C. A. now has a membership of more than three thousand Chinese, men and boys who for the most part are in the employ of the large foreign and Chinese firms of Shanghai. In our educational department we enrolled more than fifteen hundred students last year and were forced to turn away more than two hundred applications for admission to our high school because of lack of accommodations. The total attendance in our physical department, gymnasium classes, swimming pool and athletic field for 1917 was 138,000.

"We now have accommodations in our dormitories for 180 young men and every week are forced to turn away dozens because of shortage of rooms. The association is the only institution in Shanghai which provides clean, wholesome recreational facilities combined with physical, mental and moral care for its members, and as such it should play a far greater part than it is playing in the life of the community."

The plans for the building campaign have already received the indorsement of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and are now being considered by both the British and American Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai.

Siccawei Weather Reports

4.—Overcast weather in our regions; rain in Chekiang and Fukien. The depression of Chihli is moving away N.E. wards; the barometers show a tendency to slowly rise again but the gradient is very loose and the breezes light and variable.

5.—Overcast and misty weather. The barometers have risen very slowly.

Wednesday, June 5, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg. mm.	758.55	759.51
Bar. at Centg. inches.	29.86	29.90
Variation for mm 12h	-0.67	-0.26
Variation for mm 24h	+0.42	+0.09
Wind—Direction	S	S
Wind—Kilom per hour	12	17
Wind—Miles	7.5	10.6
Temperature—Cen	17.2	20.4
Temperature—Fah	63.0	68.7
Humidity co.	77	73
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

REPORT HOSPITAL-SHIP
CARRIED ARMS DENIED

German Claim Is Declared False In Statement By British Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, June 4.—Press Bureau: In contradiction to the statement attributed by the German wireless to a captured English medical student, the Admiralty state that no munitions were ever carried on the steamer Western Australia or on any other British hospital-ship.

Engaged To Wed

Price-Attaway

China Press Correspondence
Soochow, June 4.—At a five o'clock tea given June 1 at the home of some of the Methodist Mission ladies, the engagement of Miss Bertha O. Attaway to Dr. M. T. Price was announced. Miss Attaway has been teaching in the Laura Haygood School here, and Dr. Price is in the educational department of Edward Evans' Sons, of Shanghai. The marriage will probably take place at an early date.

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather with
moderate and variable breezes.

DEATH

POOLER: At 89a Bluff, Yokohama, on
4th inst., Mrs. Otis A. Poole of
Yokohama, mother of Mrs. N. G.
Maitland.
18289

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 6, 1918

A Great Naval Decision Near?

NOT long ago we had occasion
in these columns to speculate
on the prospects of a big naval
battle taking place ere the present
war is through and took the op-
portunity of pointing out that since
Trafalgar, which was fought nearly
a hundred and thirteen years ago,
there has been no naval battle of
world magnitude. The prospect of
such a battle taking place has now
been brought within measurable
distance of fulfillment by the re-
ported movement of German capi-
tal ships.

The cabled message that the Ger-
man battleships, after having lain
low for such a long time, are known
to be preparing to come out for an
engagement opens out interesting
possibilities. Despatches from the
opening day of this month from
Copenhagen stated that the German
fleet was then gathering at Helig-
oland. Whether Germany is in
earnest about trying conclusions
with the Allied fleets or whether
it is a mere feint remains to be
seen.

It is, of course, possible that Ger-
many thinks that the time has ar-
rived for a naval offensive. If she
is finally to lose the war her great
fleet will be of no use to her, and
unless she can by some means pre-
vent America from landing her
armies in France she is certain to
lose the war. Therefore she may
feel fully justified in risking her
fleet in the belief that even if it
were to be wholly obliterated it
would before that happened succeed
in doing so much damage to the
Allied fleets that the German sub-
marines would be able to operate
more freely against American trans-
ports.

The German calculations were
based first and last on swift and
decisive results when she embarked
on her offensive of March 21. She
expected to carry out the different
parts of her program with clock-
work precision. There is nothing
to show that her anticipations have
materialized in the sense in which
she expected them to be fulfilled.
There has been, it is true, a
measure—a great measure—of suc-
cess, but this was inevitable in view
of the overwhelming numerical
superiority possible to her at any
one point, and the readiness with
which she was willing to face losses
that stagger the imagination. She
has been forced to pay dearly for
every inch of ground gained and
she is no nearer her goal of vic-
tory than when, in 1914, in the
rush of initial success, she was de-
cisively checked. It would not be
unreasonable to suppose that the
Germans, looking at the situation
with open eyes, have decided to fall
back on the only card left in their
hands—the German fleet.

It is not likely that even Ger-
mans regard this last card in the
nature of a trump card. Only the
most hopelessly desperate of situa-
tions would force her to use it. Ac-
cording to the statement of Rear-
Admiral Albert Gleaves, the United
States has a large number of first-
class battleships preparing along-
side the British ships for an en-
gagement on the high seas with the
German fleet. The British and Amer-
icans the world over will hail with

satisfaction and joy the news that
the Germans are about to woo the
hazards of war on the high seas.
It has been felt all along that some
time during the war Germany
would be forced to risk her fleet.
And it has been known that she
would not imperil her fleet until
forced to do so. If, therefore, she
is now going to send it forth to
battle she is nearer the end of her
resources than had been supposed.

Courage

(From The Outlook)

Disaster is the supreme test of
courage. It is easy to be courageous
in victory. It is not difficult to be
courageous in action. But to see
disaster approaching and be unable
to do anything to avert it, and still
to confront it with an unworship-
ing voice, an undarkened face, a
brave heart—there is no greater re-
velation of character than this. It
was thus that Washington met the
darkest period in the American Revo-
lution—the winter when he was
assailed by cabals in Congress under-
mining his authority, and was com-
pelled to witness the sufferings of
his soldiers at Valley Forge, which
he could do little to ameliorate and
nothing to prevent. It was thus that
the company of American sailors a
few weeks ago met disaster when,
after their ship had been sunk by a
torpedo, another American ship
found them upon a raft on the
Atlantic Ocean, singing "Where do
we go from here?" Most of us in
life's pilgrimage are called upon to
go through some valley of the
shadow of death. He who turns
back in terror is lost; he who goes
forward, though it be to his death,
is saved.

For such a crisis is not only a test
of courage, it is a test of faith. He
who does not take the path of truth
when it leads to disaster, while
error offers him a safe-conduct, does
not believe in truth at all. He who
has not such a faith in his ideal that
he dares not only fight for it but to
suffer defeat for it has no real faith.
Courage may be tested any day or
every day. But the patient courage
which persists in disaster only dis-
aster can bring forth. True courage
is neither exhilarated by success nor
disheartened by failure. Rudyard
Kipling has portrayed it in the
lines:

"If you can meet with Triumph
and Disaster
And treat these two impostors just
the same."

Paul has portrayed it in the sen-
tence: "I know both how to be
abased, and I know how to abound."
Such a crisis the American Nation
now confronts. The soldiers in the
field are meeting it with deathless
courage. How shall we meet it who
must remain at home?

It is evident that the nation
blundered in not beginning prepara-
tions for war the day the Lusitania
was sunk. But regrets are idle; re-
proaches of ourselves or of others
are worse than idle; false hope that
what seems disaster is only strategic
preparation for victory may bring us
only a greater disappointment. We
need all our energies to speed up
the preparations to repair our
blunder; we have none to waste in
idle regrets or idle hopes. Each one
of us can do something by his
lamentsations to foment the spirit of
panic. Each one of us by his cour-
age can do something to inspire the
spirit of heroism. We can do some-
thing by what we do or say; we can
do more by what we are. For feel-
ing is contagious and spreads from
man to man and from group to
group by a wordless and wireless
communication which no one under-
stands.

"Hard pounding, gentlemen," said
Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo.
"We will see who can pound the
longest." We can, each one of us,
do something to inspire the patient
courage in our Nation to pound the
longest. In 1914 an American Army
officer prophesied that this war
would last until one side or the other
was exhausted. History has justified
his prophecy. Each one of us can
contribute something to maintain
unexhausted the material resources
of our Army; each one of us can
do something by an exhausted
courage to make the courage of a
Nation inexhaustible.

God is in his world. He does not
fight our battles for us. But he
allows us to fight his battles with
him. He who has made what was
the gallows of the first century a
symbol of divine glory to all Chris-
tendom can bring a beneficial har-
vest out of the rain of blood and
tears. The answer to Samson's
riddle of the universe: Confront with
courage the lion who roars against
us, and out of his carcass we shall
have and by gather honey. But the
audacity of greed of power can be
conquered only by the courage of
self-sacrifice. The crosses hung in
innumerable windows by Catholics
and Protestants, believers and un-
believers, Jews and Christians are
confessions of faith in the divine
spirit of self-sacrifice. If we have
the courage of that faith, we are,
whether we know it or not, following
him who, despising the shame,
endured the cross, and was the victor
by his courage of faith in an hour
of apparently hopeless defeat and
disaster. If we have the courage of
that faith, we can pass through the
direst disaster singing:

"God is our hope and strength.
A very present help in trouble.
Therefore will we not fear, though
the earth be moved,
And though the hills be carried
into the midst of the sea;
Though the waters thereof rage
and swell,
And though the mountains shake
at the tempest of the same.
The rivers of the flood thereof
shall make glad the city of God.
The holy place of the tabernacle
of the Most High.
God is in the midst of her, there-
fore shall she not be removed.
God shall help her, and that right
early."

Shell Shock And Sanity By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

As the charm of newness and the
glamor of dramatic appeal are fading
away from shell shock, much of its
mystery is clearing up.

It is coming to be recognised as
chiefly the revelation of the measure
of nervous unfitness and mental un-
balance admitted into an army. In
other words, the number of men en-
listed who never ought to have been
accepted at all.

This of course does not apply to
what might be described as the
"blown-up-and-knocked-down" group,
who are perfectly normal men, tem-
porarily dazed and disabled by a
terrific blow on the head. These
usually recover fairly promptly, except
an unfortunate minority who have
suffered actual brain hemorrhages or
other internal injuries.

But the great body of lasting or
permanent shell-shocks, who linger
on for months and even years, to try
the souls and defy the skill of both
army doctors and specialists at Base
Hospitals, and who fill three-fourths
of the beds in the war hospitals and
are specially set apart for shell-shock, are
of a totally different type.

In the first place most of them are
almost as defective physically as they
are mentally—undersized, under-
weight, narrow-chested, shuff gaited,
slack-jawed, with badly shaped heads,
irregular features and vacant or
restless expression.

Take fifty or more of them together
and the impression of what the mental
experts term "constitutional in-
feriority" is unmistakable and this
is confirmed by hundreds of actual
measurements, height, weight, chest-
girth, muscular power, taken in the
larger special hospitals for their care.

In the second place, careful tracing
of the previous history both of the
patient and his family, carried out in
over two thousand cases by such
eminent authorities as Dr. F. W. Mott
at the great Maudsley Hospital,
London, show clear proof of previous
attacks of mental disturbance and
nervous instability in either the shell-
shocked himself or his near relatives
and ancestors, in two-thirds of all
cases.

Furthermore, these lasting cases of
shell shock show a marked "up-and-
down" or "circular" character, just
like ordinary insanity, a tendency to
periods of improvement, even reaching
apparent recovery, quickly followed
by relapse, usually to a little lower
level than before.

Not a few of the patients at the
Maudsley Hospital were there for the
second and even the third time,
having recovered and been sent to the
front in between. One poor fellow,
who was pluckily anxious to return,
lasted just three weeks after he
again reached the trenches, and an-
other only three days! Which makes
rather expensive soldiers!

In fine, a large share of shell-shock
is merely ordinary insanity occurring
in war time, and having its delusions
colored by the fears of the battle-
field and given a military stamp.

Several very common forms of in-
sanity begin with what are called
"delusions of persecution." The
patient is firmly convinced, obsessed,
in fact, by the idea that certain per-
sons or agencies, usually unknown
and referred to as "they" or "the
same lot," are "after him" with the
intention of doing him bodily injury,
or are spreading all sorts of malicious
lies and false reports about him among
his friends or his fellows or with
his employers.

If he happens to begin to break
down in the camp or at the front,
these impersonal unknown enemies
naturally become Germans or Ger-
man spies, or even individual Ger-
man men, which he will assure you,
with tears in his eyes, are specially
shooting at him, following him
about to different places, and have
only just missed him several times
and next time will surely "get him."
One poor boy, whom I saw, kept
repeatedly coming back to camp
and reporting most detailed and
circumstantial hair-breadth escapes
from enemy shells, usually from a
particular battery which was "after
him," when no one else had seen
or heard any shells fall in this
particular part of the field.

His surgeon, finding him a nervous
wreck, sent him back to the Base,
and there his hallucinations promptly
changed to the pitiful idea that he
had shown the white feather and that
"voices" were going about informing
everybody of that fact, so that people
stared and pointed at him on the
street; and this so preyed on his mind
that he finally made a desperate at-
tempt to commit suicide and broke
down into unmistakable insanity.
And he had made an excellent record
for both bravery and devotion to
duty, before the inborn defect in his
brain began to manifest itself. I say
inborn, because later inquiries re-
vealed the fact that his father had com-
mitted suicide while insane.

Another English soldier who after
several temporary attacks of shell-
shock had finally become clearly de-
mented, was being sent away to an
asylum, from one of the war hospitals
I was visiting. The nerve specialist
in charge was looking him over for
the last time and signing up his
papers and as required by law, asked
him the question, "Have you any
complaints to make of your treatment
here?"

"No," said the patient, "no—but I do
wish you had taken this wireless
receiving-station out of my stomach.
The Huns keep sending me the
naughtiest, most disagreeable and in-
sulting messages through it, and I can't
stop 'em!"

In France, had settled upon bombs as
his particular enemy and bete noir.

He had walked into the Field
Hospital after a battle in a sort of
somnambulistic state, and immediately
upon being put to bed fell into a deep
sleep from which it seemed impossible
to awake him. If liquids were placed
in his mouth he would swallow them,
so he was fed through a spouted cup
for several days, when it was found
that the loudest of shouting or most
vigorous shakings, if food was placed
close to his nose so that he could
smell it, he would reach out for the
plate and proceed to feed himself
with his fingers, still keeping his
eyes firmly closed.

All sorts of means, short of un-
justifiable violence, were adopted to
try to bring him out of his hysterical
sleep or self-hypnosis, including shout-
ing various alarms into his ear.
These were without the slightest
effect until it was discovered one day
that there was just one word to which
he would pay attention and that word
was "Bombs." To this he would
respond at once, and in a most curious
and definite manner.

The doctor, after giving up his
history, but without telling us what
to expect, shook the sleeper, shouted
his name in his ear loudly and flashed
a big electric torch in his face two or
three times without the slightest
response. Then he called out in much
lower tones than he had used before:
"The Bombs; where are the bombs?"
At the same time throwing an old
briar-wood pipe under the bed.

Instantly the sleeper stirred, lifted
himself slowly from the pillow, rolled
out of bed onto the floor and dived
under his cot. There he groped
about, still with his eyes firmly shut,
until he found the pipe, threw it out
of the window and crawled back into
bed again.

I say "out of the window," but in
reality it struck against wire screen
with which the window had been
covered, because at the first trial,
before it was known what he could
do with the bomb, he had picked up
a good sized electric torch and hurled
it through the glass.

Evidently he had become vividly in-
dread of the possibility of bombs being
thrown into the bay of the trench
which he occupied, but he hadn't even
a bruise or a scratch on him any-
where, and no history could be
obtained of his having had any
particularly narrow or hair-breadth
escapes from the explosion of a bomb,
or seeing any of his comrades blown
to pieces by one.

Now comes the important practical
question: What is to be done for
Shell Shock, and what is the prospect
for recovery? Obviously neither of
these questions can be answered in a
sentence, for there are almost as
many different kinds of Shell Shock
as there are of shocked soldiers;
while as for treatment, some will
recover without anything but a
judicious letting alone, but others will
set steadily worse in spite of every
known and imaginable treatment.

However, certain broad general
lines can perhaps safely be laid down,
always vividly remembering that few
diseases follow rigid rules, and that
Shell Shock seems to consist chiefly
of exceptions.

In the first place while recovery is
always slow, the prospects for regain-
ing a moderate amount of comfort
and efficiency are fairly good in the
great majority of cases. Naturally
there is a wide difference between the
two different classes of Shell Shock
patients. Those of the first class,
normal, vigorous men who have
suffered definite physical violence from
explosion or burying, although it may
not have actually broken a bone or
visibly marked the surface of their
bodies, have in the nature of the case
much the best chance of recovery. In
fact it may confidently be expected
that two-thirds to three-fourths of
them will get well—all, in fact, except
those who have suffered hemorrhages
or other internal injuries in their
brains or spinal cords.

It must, however, be remembered
that there are a good many border-
line cases in which the shell-burst
that actually knocked them down or
stunned them was only the last finish-
ing touch of a series of war-strains
both physical and mental, which had
been for some time breaking down
their nervous resistance. These, of
course, will recover very slowly, and
will often have great difficulty in
reaching a sufficiently complete re-
covery of balance to return to their
posts and stand up under the same
strains which broke them down before.

These are the cases which do best
under strict and prolonged rest in bed,
for a month or more at least. They
need to reaccumulate the steady
"leanings" of nerve force for months
past, and any exertion whatever
burns up their slender "savings" at
once.

Even in the second class of shell
shocks—those unfortunate in whom
the war and its dangers and strains
only slightly hastened the time of
their break-down and determined the
character of their delusions—the pros-
pects for recovery are fairly favorable
in the majority of cases, though this
recovery naturally will seldom be
complete and may not be permanent.

There is an exaggerated feeling of
dread and aversion to the term "in-
sanity" which has seriously hindered
the proper acknowledgment and treat-
ment of these cases, because it is
believed that the mere use of the
term is equivalent sentence of life-
long incarceration in an asylum.
So utterly unfounded is this idea
that fully one-third to one-half of all
cases of insanity, even of so advanced
and clear a type as to be admitted to
an asylum in times of peace, recover
in the sense of being able to again
maintain and take care of them-
selves in the battle of life. And in
the case of these breakdowns in
soldiers, we have the great additional
advantage of being able to give them

a complete and striking relief from
the particular strains which proved
too much for their mental balance,
and a most radical and restful change
of scene, merely by withdrawing them
from the front and sending them
well back to the Base, or still better,
to England.

While many of this class of shell
shock cases were probably already on
the down grade mentally, and it was
only a question of time when the final
collapse would come, not a few of
these war-wrecks would probably have
stood the wear and tear of peaceful
business and civil life for a con-
siderably longer period, or perhaps
indefinitely. And this class stand a
good chance of recovery by being
sent back to civilian life.

On the other hand it might be said
in passing that there is ground for
the paradoxical belief that, while war-
strains break down a certain number
of unsound nervous systems earlier
than normal, on the other hand they
appear to stimulate and build up and
postpone the breakdown of other
cases with poor nervous stability.

The one consoling fact of all this
business of shell shock and war-strain
is that when all is said and done and
its seriousness and unmanageableness
fully recognised, and every known
case listed and counted, the sum total
of all classes which last more than
two months is less than the average
normal percentage of insanity among
men of military age in times of peace.

That is to say, about two per thousand
of the total forces on the Western
front.

A similar process seems to be taking
place among the civilian population
at home, for while in the beginning
of the war there was a slight tem-
porary increase in the number of ad-
mittances to the Hospitals for the
Insane in England, this was com-
pletely balanced by the end of the
first year, and for the past two years
there has actually been a falling off
of over two thousand cases per annum
in the number of commitments to
asylums.

A similar process in less degree has
taken place in France, and what ap-
parently happened in both countries
was, that the first terrific shock and
upheaval of the war upset promptly
all those who were near the verge of
a mental breakdown. But later, the
new interests and responsibilities, the
new enthusiasm of patriotism and
devotion to the common welfare
created by the war, lifted the nervous-
ly depressed out of themselves and en-
abled them to get a new grip upon
life and sanity. This was greatly
helped also in the working classes by
the abundant employment for even
unskilled individuals of all grades of
capacity, at high wages, which both
gave them a more cheerful outlook
on life, and enabled them to feed
themselves and house themselves
much better.

In other words, civilised man
evidently still possesses wide powers
of adjustment, and has succeeded in
meeting and accommodating himself
to even the terrible strains and griefs
and hardships of this colossal war, in
the most surprising and gratifying
manner.

This is particularly noticeable
among the men out at the actual
front. From Ypres to the Isonzo,
from the Somme to Verdun, wherever
one strikes it one is instantly im-
pressed with the feeling that the
front is far and away the most cheer-
ful region to be found anywhere in
the war. In fact of being depressed
by their hardships and dangers the
actual fighting man, whether Tommy,
Anzac, Follu, Alpin, or Bersagliere,
seems to be exhilarated by them.
Life may be short and uncertain, but
that shall not make it unhappy while
it lasts.

Travelette

Manaos

Manaos is a prosperous, bustling
city on the banks of the Rio Negro,
a few miles above the place where
that river joins the Amazon. It is a
city with an ambition—an ambition
to resemble the gay French capital
of the days before the war. In fact,
the inhabitants proudly call their city
"the Paris of the Amazon," and
firmly believe in the appropriateness
of the name. "Yes," a cynical vis-
itor remarked, "it would remind you
of Paris—if you had never been to
Paris."

Manaos is a bit of the jungle sub-
dued, but never wholly conquered,
by civilisation. The forest still
claims it as its own, and in
parts of the city makes its
claim. There are handsome build-
ings, broad streets, a theater where
the latest Broadway hits are played;
and behind them the eternal green
mystery of the Amazon jungle. Ladies
in the latest Paris creations drive by
tumbled huts where tiny naked
brown babies play in the dirt. Per-
haps Manaos deserves the title of the
"Paris of the Amazon," but it is Paris
mildled with jungle.

Manaos is not a new city; the
struggle between the jungle and
civilisation has been a prolonged one.
The first settlement was made in
1660 and called Sao Jose de Rio
Negro. The tiny town grew and
prospered and later changed its
name to Barra de Rio Negro. Final-
ly, in 1850, it was made the capital
of the state of Amazonas and chang-
ed its name again to Manaos.

A Few Hopes :- By James J. Montague

I have no wish to linger late
Amid this earthly show;
In fact, at no far distant date
I'll be content to go;
But ere my passing is decreed
To realms of heavenly bliss
I hope that I may live to read
Some item such as this:

William Hohenzollern, Jr., formerly Crown Prince of Germany, has been
elected third past doorkeeper of the Brewery Wagon Drivers' Union, No.
41144, of Berlin.

Old age holds out no charms for me
Of life's allotted span,
I figure sixty years should be
Enough for any man.
But ere I shuffle off the stage
And spread my wings to flit,
I hope upon some printed page
To see set forth to wit:

What was left of the Krupp gun works has been knocked down at
auction to Emil Greenberg, a junk dealer, for one hundred and thirty
thousand pennings. Mr. Greenberg has engaged three of the younger
Hohenzollern boys to break up the metal and cart it to the French
frontier, where it will be used in rebuilding some of the French towns.

I'm willing, as I said before,
To fold me little tent;
Let me but stay a few years more,
And I shall be content.
But ere I sing my farewell song
I'm wishful to peruse
This item as I skim along
The morning's sea of news:

One W. Hohenzollern, Sr., who has been employed as night watch-
man in the Potsdam pumpnickel factory, was arrested and locked up
last night on a charge of vagrancy. Hohenzollern, stated to the examining
magistrate that he had lost position after position because of fits of
violent temper, which he was unable to control. "Sixty days," said the
magistrate. Up to a few years ago Hohenzollern occupied an important
position with the German Government.

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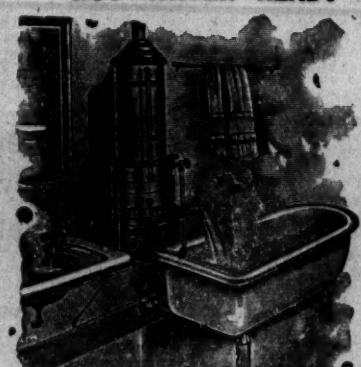
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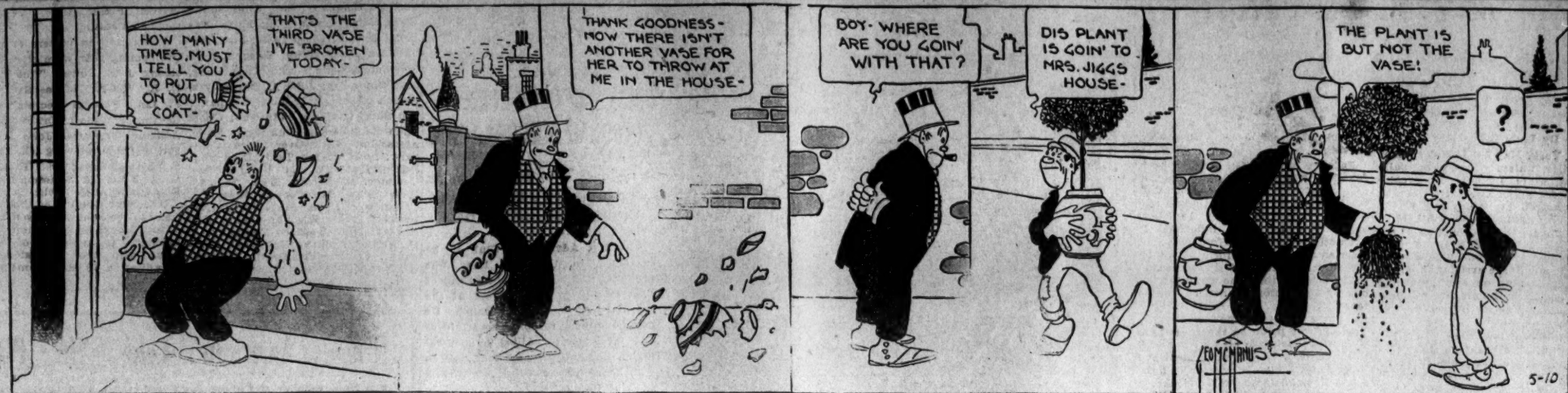
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

How The Sun Masters His Planets □ By Garrett P. Serviss

The nearer a planet is to the sun the faster it travels in its orbit, and the farther away it is the slower it travels. But if the orbital speed of a planet were increased it would fly farther from the sun, and yet at the same time lose velocity until it traveled slower than it did to begin with.

A reader, puzzled by this paradox, asks how it can be explained. He says, taking the earth's velocity in its orbit at eighteen miles per second, and its distance from the sun at ninety-two million miles, an increase to twenty miles per second would send the earth farther away and thus enlarge its orbit, but in that

new orbit it would travel slower than in the old one. 'So, when and how,' he asks, 'would its accelerated velocity be reduced, and what would be its final speed and size of orbit?'

A simple rule for determining the velocity of a planet in its orbit is contained in a little equation which, in mathematical symbols, can be packed into a space a quarter of an inch square, but which takes above a dozen words for its expression in everyday language: 'The velocity is inversely proportional to the square root of the distance from the sun.' This enables us to ascertain, with a few strokes of a pencil, the

orbital speed of any planet when once we know its distance.

For instance, suppose that a new planet should be discovered a hundred times as far away as the earth; then, since the square root of 100 is 10, we would know that the stranger was travelling at a mean, or average, speed equal to one-tenth that of the earth. This should not be confused with the more familiar 'third law of Kepler,' to be found in most schoolbooks of astronomy, and which reads: 'The squares of the periodic times of the planets are proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.'

The two rules both originate from the same general law of gravitation, but they are not the same thing. Now, the reason why the various planets travel with velocities inversely proportional to their distances is this: The force of the sun, which constrains them to move in orbits, most of which are not far from circles, increases with their approach to him, the increase being as the inverse square of the distance, which simply means that if one planet is twice as far, or twice as near, as another, the pull of the sun upon it will be four times less in the first case and four times greater in the second, being the square of 2. But in order that a planet shall have its path through space bent from a straight line into a circle or an ellipse around the sun, there must be a certain proportion between what we may call its independent motion, or projectile motion, and the motion impressed upon it by the sun's pull.

At each instant the planet seeks to fly straight ahead, but the solar gravitation reins it in and forces it to circle like a stone swung around in a sling. If the planet's energy of motion is too great it will get away from the sun (break the gravitational string), but in moving away it uses up a portion of its energy, because the sun's pull, although growing less with increase of distance, never ceases, and at length the planet reaches the point where its velocity has been in this manner reduced so far that a balance is re-established between the two forces. At that point, then, it is caught, as it were, in the sling and once more travels round the sun.

Take the case supposed of an increase of the earth's velocity from eighteen up to twenty miles per second. The earth would immediately fly away from the sun, but in doing so it would, in forcing itself away against the solar attraction, use up the extra energy that had been given to it. It would be like a

stone thrown upward, the pull of gravity continually reducing its motion. When it had arrived at a distance from the sun of about 113,500,000 miles (calculated by the inverse square root rule) a balance would be struck again between its energy and that of the sun, and it would turn into a new, more elongated orbit, in which it would continue to travel with a velocity of about 16 1/5 miles per second. The lost velocity would have disappeared in the expenditure of energy required to enlarge the orbit.

But this could not go on indefinitely. There is a very clear limit to the sun's power to curb a planet and swing it into a closed orbit, and this limit is also fixed by the law of gravitation. When the planet's tangential velocity (or cross motion) is just sufficient to counterbalance

the effect of the sun's pull in unit of time, the planet will travel in a circle.

If the tangential velocity is a little greater or a little less than that precise amount the planet's orbit will be an ellipse. And if it becomes so much as about 42 percent greater or is multiplied by the square root of 2 the sun will lose its control, and the planet will move away on a parabolic path into space never to return. Thus the earth's actual velocity being about 18 1/2 miles per second and its orbit being practically a circle, if the velocity were increased in about 26 1/4 (18 1/2 multiplied by 1.414, the square root of 2), we should be carried off through space on the most wonderful journey ever imagined, running away from our sun to be frozen solid in the interminable domain of absolute zero.

The Manicure Lady □ By William F. Kirk

'That gent which just went out said he wouldn't send no tobacco to the soldiers,' said the Manicure Lady. 'He said smoking was a bad habit. The old grout!'

'He didn't look as if he'd send anybody anything except a statement,' said the Head Barber. 'There ain't many like him in this great nation, and that's one good thing.'

'I told him I thought he might do worse than slip the boys a few smokes,' said the Manicure Lady. 'Goodness knows that when the boys are setting around where them campfires are gleaming, like it says in the songs, they need a smoke now and then to keep them from getting too homesick. Brother Wilfred is thinking of enlisting, and I don't know what he'd do without his pipe.'

'Smoking is grand for the nerves, if you're a nervous guy,' said the Head Barber. 'and I think I'd be a nervous guy if there was a lot of shells busting around me. I never seen them grapeshot, but if they look anything like a grapefruit it must be tough dodging them. If I was over there at the front I'd be smoking steady, believe me!'

'I seen a soldier yesterday that looked a lot like you,' said the Manicure Lady. 'At first I almost thought it was you, and then right away I remembered that you was over the age limit, and I knew better.'

'It might have been the kid brother,' said the Head Barber. 'He's in town with his regiment. He says it's the only life.'

'That's what Father says,' said the Manicure Lady. 'The old gent was a soldier in the Civilian War, and he had four years of it. He says Grant said he was as good a soldier

as ever would be sure to live and draw a pension. Every time Father has a party up home he shows the old boys a letter he got from General Sherman the time Mister Sherman went to the seashore, or wherever it was he marched.'

'I sent some tobacco to the soldiers yesterday,' said the Head Barber. 'I know what it is to want a smoke and not have the price, and I want to do my bit for the scrappers. I'm going to send a few packs every month, while the tips holds out good.'

'That's a grand spirit, George, which defects great credit on you!' declared the Manicure Lady. 'You'll never be sorry for them generous things you do for the boys, and when this war is over you will have something to brag about.'

'I don't do it to brag,' said the Head Barber. 'I do it because I don't like to think of no guy being without a smoke after a hard day's advancing or trenching, or whatever you call it now.'

'I know how soothing a good smoke is after me and the Missus has had a battle. It kinda calms me off and keeps me from starting the war all over again—and I guess that's the only reason she don't kick on my smoking, though she thinks, like most women, that it's a foolish habit, and that it nicks the bankroll too severe.'

'When I get married,' said the Manicure Lady, 'I will expect my husband to smoke. Most of the few gents I ever seen that didn't use tobacco was always kind of nervous and cranky when they was talking, which was most of the time. A gent with a pipe in his mouth ain't never very gabby.'

'No,' admitted the Head Barber, 'that's a fact. But girls, that never think of smoking, can talk quite some, and present company excepted.'

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Questions Answered

What Is Garabed?

ANSWER.—The secret of this new scientific discovery will not be disclosed until after the war. The inventor claims that this discovery will be of great use in war, and, for that reason, does not wish its secret to fall into the hands of the enemy. The trials are to be held in Boston shortly.

Was Paul Revere Killed On His Famous Ride?

ANSWER.—No; Paul Revere was not killed on his famous ride of April 18, 1775. After the war, he engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver ware, and died at Boston, Mass., on May 10, 1818.

Why Are Three Balls Used As A Pawnbroker's Sign?

ANSWER.—This sign originated in Lombardie. The Lombards were the first great money-lenders and the Medici of Florence were the first to make money-lending a regular business; hence the money-lenders came to adopt the arms of the Medici family, which included three gilt balls.

What European Countries Have Adopted The Daylight Saving Plan?

ANSWER.—Germany, Holland, Austria, France, Turkey, England.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.
Where Is The Largest Dam In The World?

ANSWER.—The Assuan dam, which stretches across the Nile River, is the greatest dam in the world. The storage capacity of this dam is over nine million cubic feet. Who Is The Head Of The Greek Catholic Church?

ANSWER.—The Tsar of Russia was formerly the supreme head of the Greek Catholic Church. The power now remains in the hands of the Holy Synod.

What Does The Expression 'Willy-Nilly' Mean, And Why?

ANSWER.—It is a contraction of 'Will I, nill I,' derived from the Latin Volens Nolens. It means literally 'willing or unwilling.'

What Is The National League For Women's Service?

ANSWER.—This is a non-partisan and also non-sectarian league, co-ordinating and standardizing the war work of American women along lines of constructive patriotism. The chairman of this league, Miss Maud Wetmore, is acting in co-operation with the Food Administration, Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor.

When Were Envelopes First Used?

ANSWER.—The first practical machine for making envelopes was invented in England in 1844 by Warren De La Rue and Edwin Hill. The first American patent was taken out in 1849 by J. K. Park. Before the invention of envelopes, letters were merely folded and sealed.

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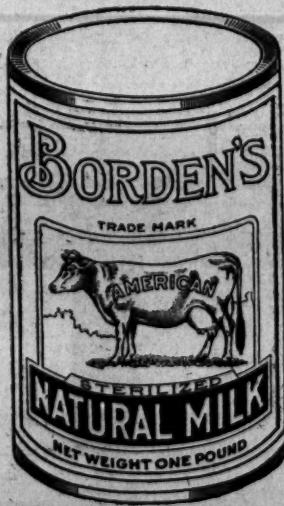
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'While London Sleeps' The 'M.T.V.' Are Hustling

They Are The Motor Transport Volunteers, Who Look After British And Ally Soldiers Arriving On Late Trains In The Darkened Metropolis

By Lady Lister Kaye

New York, May 5.—It is very hard to realise, unless you have actually seen war-time London, how completely dark and silent the London streets are in the latter half of the night. All lights are out. All traffic has stopped. The only places in the whole city where there is any activity are the railway stations, where soldiers on furlough are arriving from the front, or leaving on early morning trains for their homes in outlying parts of England, or in Scotland, or Ireland, or Wales.

Nothing I have ever seen has moved me more than the sight of a trainload of soldiers on furlough arriving, weary and spattered with mud from the trenches, in a huge, bare London station in the dead of night. They are mere boys always, most of them, and they seem very helpless and forlorn, standing there on the platforms, loaded down with their hundred pounds weight of equipment, not knowing what to do nor where to go.

Many Pitfalls For 'Tommy'

In London, as in all great cities, I am sorry to say, sinister forces are afoot in the darkness between midnight and dawn. They lie in wait to trap Tommy on his furlough while the pay is still jingling in his pocket. They watch for Sammy, who is now arriving in London by thousands to do his bit in the great world war. London is no worse than New York or Chicago or Paris, but no city plunged into utter darkness by military necessity would be safe harborage for strangers far from home who are lured into it by night.

And into the terminal stations of London every night some two or three thousand men on leave are emptied from troop trains. Most of them are strangers. They do not know the city. The buses, the trams, the tubes have all stopped running. What is the metropolis going to do with these men, who have come from the ends of the earth to save civilisation?

In the early days of the war, before the need was so apparent, she let them shift for themselves on the happy chance that they might find a hotel or a transfer station. Many a colonial or north country man has wandered the streets till daybreak, worn out, loaded down with baggage, homesick for the sight of a friendly face, all because he could not find his destination.

'M. T. V.' To The Rescue

Now all this has been changed, thanks to the M. T. V. What is the M. T. V.? Any of the boys "over there" can tell you. Gen. Haig has had notices posted at the front bearing the legend: "On arrival in London, look out for the M. T. V." (Motor Transport Volunteers).

And now when the boys from the trenches arrive in London the M. T. V. men are there to meet them. Many of these men are retired officers of the British Army. All of them are in uniform. All are experienced in the handling of men.

It is interesting to watch them work. As a troop train draws into the station they range themselves along the platform, each one calling out "King's Cross" or "Paddington" or "Union Jack Club," or whatever is the particular station or sleeping place to which it is his special duty to conduct a busload of soldiers. The men gather around the M. T. V. officers like sheep around a shepherd. They have many questions to ask: "What time is the next train for Leeds?" or "Train doesn't leave till 8.30. Where can I catch a bit of sleep?" And the M. T. V. man answers all questions, and does it, too, in a friendly and cheery way and with an extra welcome for the American boys so far from home.

When he has gathered his flock about him he hurries them into the canteen. There they all get a cup of coffee and a sandwich, and then they are led out to a waiting motor bus to be transferred across London with a minimum of delay and anxiety.

Founded Early In 1916

The Motor Transport Volunteers was founded February 15, 1916, by my husband, Sir John Lister Kaye, Bt., its honorary President, and by Major C. R. Freemantle, to provide free motor transport for all members of the forces on leave who arrive after midnight, when other means of

transportation in London have ceased moving.

So great was the need of it, both for the comfort it brought and for its moral value, that the organisation of the M. T. V. met with instant approval. Lord Kitchener and Viscount French both endorsed it promptly. Gen. Sir Horace Smith Dorrien says that no form of voluntary war service is of greater value to the country than the work carried out by the Motor Transport Volunteers.

I am an ardent American myself. I am full of pride at the great part we are preparing to play in the war. I am intensely interested in the brave boys going across the water to fight for justice and democracy. My heart goes out to them. And I am telling you about our work to show you what we hope to do for your own particular boy when he comes to London at night, unfriended, homesick, bewildered at the vast black emptiness of the great city into which he has been dropped. We are going to meet him when he gets in and we are going to put into a comfortable motor lorry and whirl him away to a safe hotel or to his transfer station, as the case may be.

Don't you think that is a good work? Don't you think it is worth doing for our Sammies and Tommies?

Like A City Of The Dead

A fraction of Britain's great army is always on leave. From the trenches in France, from the black mine-sown waters of the North Sea, a steady stream of weary men on furlough pours back to London continually. Those who arrive in daylight can easily reach their destination. They can take the tube for another station, or they can find the hotel where they mean to stop. Friends can meet them by arrangement, and the thoroughfares of London are filled with people eager to help the man in khaki.

But at night the situation is different. Even before the war London had its early closing hour, and was much quieter after that time than any big American city. And in war time London after midnight is like a city of the dead. If it were not for the M. T. V. the incoming Tommy could cross London just about as easily as he could cross the Grand Canyon.

Has Carried Half-Million Men

The Motor Transport Volunteers meet all incoming trains. Their uniformed officials are the only ones permitted inside the station. They have been notified through the office of every empty bed at the disposal of the new arrivals. Quickly and free of charge the furloughed men are carried to their transfer station—Waterloo or Liverpool Street or Victoria, as the case may be—or to one of the hotels supervised by the Government for their use.

Since this work began the M. T. V. has moved half a million men across London in the night. And the work is growing—growing so fast that we have the greatest difficulty in taking care of it. During the autumn months of 1916 only 85,379 men arrived on leave, as compared with 485,865 last year. This year the number will be much larger, for the American Army will have to be counted with as well as our own.

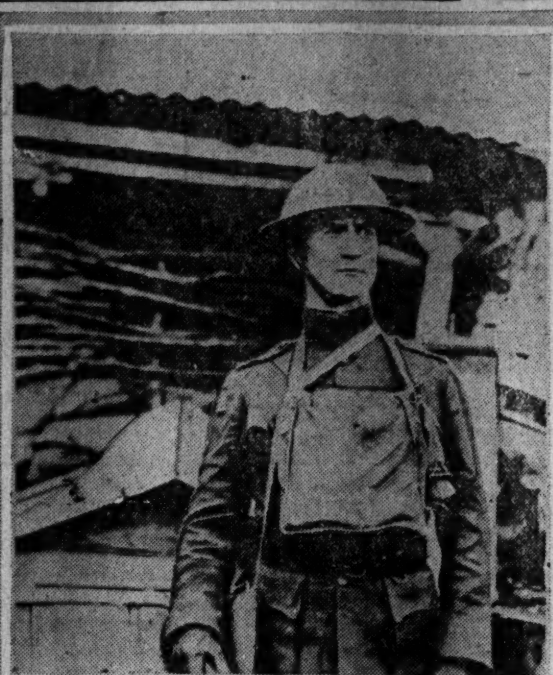
In the early days we depended on the use of volunteered motor cars, but this system soon proved inadequate. Private owners met our requests with the greatest generosity, but the number failed to meet with the growing requirements. So the corps bought large motor lorries, some holding as many as fifty or sixty men, and put these into the service.

No Paid Employees

Each station is patrolled by members of the staff from midnight to dawn. Each incoming train is met and assistance and information given to arriving soldiers. As soon as one train load is safely disposed of the buses hurry to meet a train due at another station. Each lorry covers from 60 to 100 miles every night. During the past year they have saved poor Tommy's tired feet 500,000 miles of night wandering through the streets of London.

The work is entirely a patriotic one. Nobody is paid for his service. The 500 people who are giving their sleep and their time do it for the joy of helping their country. Nearly all of

American Officer Outside Dugout Headquarters



COLONEL F. K. PARKER, CHIEF OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, STANDING OUTSIDE HIS DUGOUT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.

Colonel F. K. Parker, of the American infantry, standing outside his dugout headquarters in France.

them are over military age or are otherwise incapacitated from going to the trenches. A good many of the workers are commercial drivers who gratefully add their labor to the work of the day for the sake of the cause.

Our motto is: "While London Sleeps." All through the long night our men wait upon the boys who are returning from the trenches for their little vacation. It is one of the few things we can do for them, and you do not know how glad we are to be able to do it.

Americans May Help

But it costs a great deal of money. The maintenance of a motor bus for a year runs to \$1,500. Since we have so many hundreds of them you can understand we have to ask for help from the good friends who are so

willing to give when they know the need. By reason of this great necessity I am appealing to my American compatriots to share the burden.

Already some of the cities and States in this country have furnished the means to buy buses. Among cities which have given lorries may be mentioned New York and Washington, and New Orleans; among States, California and Virginia.

This is the mutual work of England and America. From now on it will bear a more and more vital relation to America, since it will be continually serving our troops. It may be your own particular boy who is helping tomorrow or next week. Feeling certain that the work will strongly appeal to you—that you will appreciate its real value to the friendless boys who come up to the

great city at night, may I not call upon your generosity for help.

Contributions may be sent to the Motor Transport Volunteers, care of the National Allied Relief Committee, No. 360 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FIRST 'AD' CLUB IN EAST IS FORMED IN SHANGHAI

Chinese And Foreigners Create Organisation To Promote Advertising And Business Here

The first Advertising Club to be organised in the Far East was brought into being at a meeting of Chinese and foreigners held at the Oriental Hotel Tuesday evening. Its membership will comprise Chinese and foreigners of Allied or neutral nationality and the new organisation will be known as the Advertising Club of China.

It is the intention of the Club to affiliate itself with the Associate Advertising Clubs of the World, which is composed of over 600 organisations throughout the United States, England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The purpose of the local society is to bring the publishing, advertising and business professions into closer personal relationship and to afford means of studying the most advanced advertising methods.

The Advertising Club of China starts out with a charter membership of thirty-three as follows: A. G. Loehr, American Consulate; E. Strassman, British-American Tobacco Company; D. K. Wong, Hsin Shun Pao; Won Yao-ying, Hsin Pao; C. F. Lin, Howe's Advertising Company; A. N. Lethin, International Correspondence Schools; John S. Potter, Andersen, Meyer and Company; J. B. Powell, Millard's Review; A. C. Row, British-American Tobacco Company; Sing Fah-chen,

Hsin Shun Pao; Ho Shung-kai, British-American Tobacco Company; Tsong Yok-pang, British-American Tobacco Company; Sing Chun-shing, Wang Ming Press; Ting Sung, National Herald; Chap Tsung-hual, Republican Daily News; Sung Shih-yi, Sun Sun Artistic Studio; C. B. Long, Hsin Shun Pao; John A. Dissemeyer, British-American Tobacco Company; F. Lin, Foreign Secretary, A. N. Yiu Shun-fu, Hsin Shun Pao; Chow Chao-ching, Hsin Shun Pao; E. D. Alexander, Walk-Over Shoe Company; Lok Fon-joh, Twong Hwa Publishing Company; Dr. Fong F. Sec, Commercial Press; Shih Tae-bay, Hsin Shun Pao; Tsang Ping-woo, Commercial Press; Sing Ngn-yi, National Herald; Hu Fah-chang, British-American Tobacco Company; S. C. Wong, Andersen, Meyer and Company; G. L. Treadwell, Chinese-Lempert, British-American Tobacco Company; Nieh Chi-wei, Chung Foe Union Bank; Chung Hung-tee, Commercial Press; H. H. Wang, Commercial Press.

The following officers to serve for the coming year were elected: President, J. B. Powell; Vice-President, D. K. Wong; Chinese Secretary, C. F. Lin; Foreign Secretary, A. N. Yiu Shun-fu; Treasurer, Dr. Fong F. Sec; Assistant Treasurer, John A. Dissemeyer, and the following who constitute a Board of Governors: H. H. Wong, S. C. Wong, E. Strassman, John S. Potter and A. G. Loehr.

The next meeting of the organisation will be held on Tuesday evening, June 15, and an invitation has been extended to members of Shanghai firms who are interested in the organisation to become members.

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We can furnish them for immediate delivery out of New York stock, strapped for Export.

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| Wines and Spirits | Silks |
| General Hardware | Jewellery |
| Furnishings | Optical Goods |
| Trunks and Bags | Clocks and Watches |
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| Haberdashery | Crockery, |
| Footwear | Etc., Etc., Etc. |

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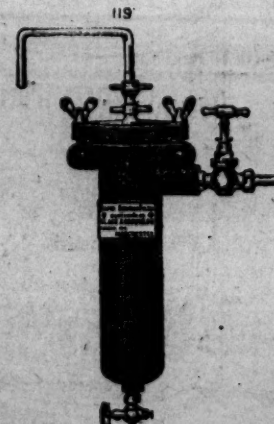
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for military purposes

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'Headquarters Central Detachment'

It Is The Wealthiest Police Force In The World. This Exclusive London Corps Of Volunteers

By Edgar Wallace

In the middle of the night there comes a sharp clatter of a bell which brings me out of my bed to the telephone, though before I remove the receiver I know exactly what is doing.

My clock shows a quarter to two and no intelligent editor would call me up at that hour to tell me that on the rest of the front there was nothing to report. A sharp voice at the other end of the wire raps out the staccato message:

"Enemy airships have crossed the coast. Report to Scotland Yard."

Whether they turn out the other "specials" or whether the exercise of making your way through the darkened streets of London in the middle of the night is strictly confined to the Headquarters Detachment I have not had the curiosity to discover. To climb into your uniform, to hook the tight, high collar, jam on the cap and thrust your stick into your pocket is a work of ten minutes.

Some daring adventurer has discovered a new method of traversing the city which has been generally adopted by members of the corps. You find a homeward-bound motorist, hold him up with a stern gesture, tell him as a friend that he is going to be bombed anyway and it would be much better for him to be bombed near Scotland Yard. Before he can recover from the shock you climb into the car, issue a few terse directions and he is at the Yard before he recovers from his trance. At any rate, that is the formula which has been prescribed.

For myself, I have never met that homeward-bound and obliging motorist and my experience is that when you find a taxi-cab it is wisest not to mention the fact that Zeppelins are hovering about until you have been deposited at the door of Scotland House. Then, if you communicate the fact with sufficient earnestness, as likely as not the taxi-cab man in his panic will depart without taking his fare.

This also is an experience vouched for by certain members of Headquarters Detachment, though again I cannot speak at first hand, for all the taxi-drivers I have met have done no more than to demand an extra quarter for war risks.

It is rather a wonderful collection of men you meet in the thronged corridors of Scotland House. They are mostly men over forty and since they are members of the corps d'élite of the London special police they are "somebodies." For myself, I have never quite understood how I secured admission to this remarkable detachment.

It has been said that I have blackmailed my way into the most exclusive section of the corps by threatening to write articles about the people who composed it. I have a dim recollection of once writing to the commander-in-chief and complaining that a health system which he followed with success had nearly been the death of me when I had followed his rules, and ending up by asking him what he was going to do about it.

It was after this that I was instructed to appear before a magistrate and swear not only to keep the King's peace but to put a half-Nelson on any person who in my presence attempted to lose it. And so I became a regular attendant at the stern functions which called the corps together.

These midnight air-raid gatherings have always fascinated me. Indistinguishable one from the other in their neat uniforms, it is only after a while that you begin to recognise the familiar faces of the men. Here, in the plain garb of a constable is a well-known Recorder. The last time I saw him he was handing out twelve years imprisonment to a forger. Now he is talking to John Hassall a poster-artist who makes his forty thousand dollars a year.

In the same group is the London correspondent of a great American newspaper. Another constable sitting on a form and pulling reflectively at a short briar pipe is the author of a most of the Daily Mail serial stories, whilst that sergeant busily checking his section, is a "King's Counsel" learned in the law and one of the brightest lights of the Chancery bar.

Every one of these men is a club member—they are all represented from the Athenaeum to the Savage. The ribbons of a dozen orders decorate the dull uniform jackets and you can hardly move without treading on the foot of somebody who has

half the letters of the alphabet after his name.

This is probably the richest police force in the world. It is certainly the most influential.

The other day there was a hurry call which took the detachment into the east end of London. Fifteen members of the aristocracy and gentry of the Prussian army had flown over London and had dropped a few tons of high explosives and the corps was sent post haste to the foreign quarter for ambulance work.

We were sitting in an east-end police station waiting our turn to go on duty, when one of the regular constabulary strolled up and with that contempt which all professionals have for amateurs, he plunked himself down between two unoffending members of the detachment, to their great discomfort.

"Why didn't you move when you saw me coming?" he growled to the grey alert man on his right.

The "special" addressed did not reply. He edged a little to the right and gave the stout fellow more room. A little later I found an opportunity of speaking with the surly cop.

"I think you were very ill-advised to be such a grouch," I explained and he glared at me.

"Why?" he demanded, "you don't think I've got any respect for blink blank specials, do you?"

"You may not have any respect for specials," I said softly, "but if you are ever giving evidence at the Old Bailey it is possible that the judge may recognise you and, remembering your gentle habits,"

"Which judge?" he asked in an awe-stricken voice.

I indicated the "special" he had disturbed and he gasped. For plain constable X was in his less militant moments Mr. Justice X of the King's Bench Division.

Later, I was to see the disgruntled member of the regular constabulary tip-toeing his way to the vault where the unexploded bombs had been collected, and I let him go for it was right and proper that none should be a witness to his manly tears.

Headquarters Central Detachment is a wonderful collection of men, the choicest of sportsmen, the most unselfish of comrades.

Every night each week the section paces the grounds of Buckingham Palace. They are the King's special police guard and many stories are told which may or may not be vero. It is said that King George when he takes his morning walk through the grounds can always tell what detachment was on duty the night before, by the quality of the cigar stubs which the gardeners find. The more swell the detachment, the poorer the quality.

The King, who is a real good fellow, never misses an opportunity of visiting the sections, who take it in turns to patrol the private park, and provides out of his own private purse the modest refreshments which are supplied to the sections on duty.

The work of the H. Q. C. D. is fairly heavy. The members are heavily engaged in the day, a large proportion are doing excellent war work in addition to their police

duties and the calls which are made upon them, particularly now that the gentle German has started daylight air-raids. Imposes a very heavy strain on the men, many of whom have passed middle life. Go into any of the clubs that fill Pall Mall and Piccadilly at seven o'clock in the evening and you are certain to find a few of them making their hasty dinner before falling in for police duty. You can see them rushing west from their offices. I have seen them flying down from Scotland to whither business has called them in order to perform their tour of duty and to return by the train which leaves London at daylight to their interrupted work in the north.

But to see them at their best you must see the corps paraded at Scotland Yard, when the bombs are dropping and the anti-aircraft forces are crashing.

That is the time that H. Q. C. D. musters at full strength—banker and author, lawyer and parson, their white and blue badges about their arms, their ferocious clubs discreetly hidden in their trousers' pockets, the veritable "forty-niners"—that is the average age—ready and ripe for anything from guard house to rough-house.

Provisions Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on June 4, 1918.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	14-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

Fish

Bream	per lb.	12-14
Cod	"	14-16
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	30-40
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-60
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	each	18-20
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none

Fruit

Appricots	per lb	none
Apples	"	20-25
Bananas	"	15-18
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-9
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	"	12-16
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-70
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	"	8-10

Persimmons	per lb.	nona	Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.50
Peaches	"	8-10	Peas	per lb.	3-4
Plums	"	6-8	Radishes	per bunch	1-3
Pumpkins	each	none	Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Pineapples	"	none	Tomatoes	"	10-12
Pears	per lb.	8-10	Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Strawberries	"	10-15			
Walnuts	"	12-14			

Artichokes	each	5-6	Flour American	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30	Flour Australian	"	\$4.30
French Beans	per lb.	15-18	Flour Shanghai	"	\$2.70
Broad Beans	"	2-3	Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3			
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10			
Cabbage	each	3-4			
Carrots	"	2-3			
Cauliflower	each	10-15			
Celery	per bunch	2-3			
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6			
Green Corn	each	none			
Leeks	per bunch	2-3			
Mushrooms	per lb.	8-10			
Onions	per lb.	2-3			
Paranips	per bunch	4-5			

Foreign dairies	per bottle	20	House Coal	per ton	\$12.50
Chinese dairies	"	17	Stove Coal	per ton	\$12.75
			Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
			Laundry		
			Per 100 articles	\$2.00-4.00	
			E. KILNER,		
			Chief Inspector.		

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 29	Wuhu	Anlan	A. P. Co.	
May 29	Japan	Chuyu Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Japan	Fukuoka Maru	Jap.	
May 30	Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 27	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. H.Y.F.I. Co	
May 21	Japan	Jagun Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Chefoo	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
May 24	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
May 30	Japan	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co	
May 30	Wenchow	Koun Maru	Jap. K.M.S.	
May 30	Syow	Kings Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 27	N. Sables	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
May 29	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Chi.	
June 1	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi. C.M.S.S. Co	
June 4	Hankow	Kiangwah	Br. B. & S.	
May 30	Hankow	Luenyi	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 29	Chinwangtao	Nukai Maru	Jap.	
June 3	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap.	
June 1	Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	
June 1	Japan	Omuro Maru	Jap.	
May 18	Hongkong	Paulicat	Jap.	
May 21	Hongkong	Palding	Jap.	
May 20	Japan	Shentar	Jap.	
May 22	Dalmy	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Japan	Sendigawa Maru	Jap.	
May 27	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan. G.N.T. Co.	
May 29	Japan	Sapporo Maru	Jap.	
May 30	Chinwangtao	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
June 3	Dalmy	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
June 3	Hankow	Teangrah	Jap.	
May 30	Hankow	Tafuo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 31	Foochow	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co	
June 3	Hankow	Tungwo	Br. B. & S.	
May 31	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap.	
June 4	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

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1 FOOCHOW ROAD.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZANKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZANKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-press
Shanghai North	dep.	7.25	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50				Zankou	dep.	6.30	7.55	9.20	14.10	15.30			
Jiashui	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.22	15.06	16.06				Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.55	14.25	15.45			
Shaoxing	dep.	7.59	9.23	10.33	15.13	16.13				Changshu	dep.	8.04	9.48	11.00	14.35	15.55			
Longhai	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29				Yancheng	dep.	8.41	10.31	11.39	14.51	16.11			
										Kunshan	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	15.30			
										Lakei	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.43	16.03			
										Shanghai	dep.	9.06	10.47	12.09	16.08	17.09			
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.45											
Lungchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.53	15.30	16.29	18.15											
Longhai	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.45													
Kunshan	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.29	16.53	18.45													
Yancheng	dep.	10.48	12.25	14.35	17.22	19.20													
Changshu	dep.	9.45	11.05	13.15	16.50	18.53													
Hangchow	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18.53													
Shaoxing	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19													
Jiashui	dep.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.35														

KONZENCHIAO TO ZANKOU								KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.								ZANKOU TO KONZENCHIAO							
Konsenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	....	....			
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	....	19.15	....					
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	....	19.37	....					
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konsenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	....	19.40	....					

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up										(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down																								
STATIONS.										STATIONS.																										
Local	Express	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Express	R.S.	Local	Fast	Fast	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Express	R.S.																		
																			PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
																			CENTRAL.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	
																			TEI-NANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	
																			PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05	12.05
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	
																			NANKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10
																			CHINKIANG.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	
																			TAIYANG.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20
																			CHANGCROW.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	
																			WUSHI.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
																			SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	
																			SHANGHAI.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	9.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40
																			.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 5, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollars: Bank's buying rate
 @ 108 1/2 = Tls. 92.17
 @ exch. 7.33 = Mex. \$125.73
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.9975
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 297
 Bar Silver Tls.
 Copper Cash per tael 1798
 Sovereigns: Bank's buying rate:
 @ 4/6 3/4 = Tls. 4.39
 @ 7.33 = Mex. \$5.99
 Peking Bar
 Native Interest07

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s %
 4 m-s %
 6 m-s %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$47.61
 Consols 107

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London T.T. 4/6 1/2
 Demand 4/6 1/2
 India T.T. 303 1/2
 Demand 303 1/2
 Paris T.T. 62 1/2
 Demand 62 1/2
 New York T.T. 108 1/2
 Demand 108 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan T.T. 48 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 214

Banks Buying Rates
 London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
 London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
 London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/9 1/2
 Paris 4 m/s. Cds. 4/6 1/2
 New York 4 m/s. Docy. 112

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.
 Hk. Tl. 393 @ 4/6 1/2
 1 @ 621 France 6.92
 0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold \$1
 1 @ 481 Yen 2.30
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
 1 @ — Roubles —
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 5, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Shanghai Hotels 6% Debs Tls. 80.00
 Shanghai Waterworks 6% Debs Tls. 86.00
 Shanghai Lands 6% Debs Tls. 86.00
 (1906)
 Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 165.00
 New Eng. Tls. 17.50
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 52.00
Unofficial
 H'kong & S'hai Banks \$565.00
 International Cotton Tls. 205.00
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 51.50
 S.M.C. 6% Debs 1909 Tls. 90.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 5, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Orientals Tls. 51.50 cash
 New Eng. Tls. 17.35 cash

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
 Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
 2601, or write to the Head
 Office,
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
 Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
 Strictly first-class cuisine under the
 personal supervision of the proprie-
 tress. Separate baths, hot and cold
 water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
 The undersigned, as agents for
 the above company, are prepared to
 grant policies against Fire on
 Foreign and Native risk at Current
 Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$570 S.
Chartered 271	
Russo-Asiatic R. 250	
Marine Insurances	
Canton \$320 B.	
North China Tls. 125 B.	
Union of Canton \$670 B.	
Yangtze \$190 B.	
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire \$125 B.	
Hongkong Fire \$210 B.	
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	120s. B.
"Shell" Tls. 23	
Shanghai Tug (s)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping Tls. 10	
Oriental Cons 10s. 6d.	
Philippine Tls. 0.80	
Raub \$2 1/2	
Docks	
Hongkong Dock \$120 B.	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 109 1/2 B.	
New Eng. Works Tls. 17 1/2 B.	
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf Tls. 73 B.	
Hongkong Wharf \$81 B.	
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land Tls. 70 B.	
China Land 10s. 6d.	
Shanghai Land Tls. 69 B.	
Welhaiwei Land 10s. 8	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd \$12 B.	
China Realty (ord) 10s. 10	
China Realty (pref.) Tls. 60	
Cottons Mills	
E-wo Tls. 170 B.	
E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2	
International Tls. 209 B.	
International (pref) Tls. 72 B.	
Laou-kung-mow Tls. 107 1/2 B.	
Oriental Tls. 51 1/2 B.	
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 139	
Kung Yik Tls. 15 S.	
Yangtzepoo Tls. 7.95 B.	
Yangtzepoo Pref. Tls. 90	
Industrials	
Butler Tile Tls. 23	
China Sugar \$82 B.	
Green Island 10s. 15	
Langkats Tls. 5	
Major Bros Tls. 70 B.	
Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 70 B.	
Stores	
Hall and Holts \$14 B.	
Llewellyn \$30	
Lane, Crawford Tls. 74 B.	
Moutrie \$35	
Watson \$5.10 B.	
Weeks \$14 B.	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma Tls. 8 1/2	
Ambers Tls. 0.25 B.	
Anglo-Java Tls. 7 1/2 S.	
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.90 S.	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 23 S.	
Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.60 B.	
Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 3 S.	
Bute Tls. 1	
Chemor United Tls. 1.02 1/2	
Chempedak Tls. 9	
Cheng Tls. 1 1/2 S.	
Consolidated Tls. 2 1/4 S.	
Domination Tls. 7 S.	
Gula Kalumpung Tls. 0.10	
Java Consolidated Tls. 16 1/2	
Kamunting Tls. 5 1/2	
Kapala Tls. 0.50 S.	
Kapayang Tls. 27	
Karan Tls. 11	
Kota Bahroo Tls. 5 S.	
Kroewoek Java Tls. 12 S.	
Padang Tls. 12	
Pengkalan Durian Tls. 5	
Permata Tls. 2 1/2	
Repah Tls. 0.90 S.	
Samagaga Tls. 0.80 S.	
Seekee Tls. 6	
Senawang Tls. 1.05	
Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 12	
Shanghai Malay Tls. 0.70	
S'hai Malay-pref Tls. 7	
Shanghai Pahang Tls. 10.70	
Sungala Tls. 1 B.	
Sungei Duri Tls. 1.85	
Sua Manggis Tls. 8 S.	
S'hai Kalantan Tls. 3 1/2	
Shanghai Seremban Tls. 0.75	
Taipang Tls. 1.05	
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.90	
Tebong Tls. 15 S.	
Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2	
Ziangbe Tls. 4 1/2	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B.	
Culty Dairy Tls. 10 B.	
S'hai Elec. and Ass. \$9	
Shanghai Trams Tls. 67	
Shanghai Gas Tls. 21 1/2 B.	
Horse Hamar Tls. 33	
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 20	
S'hai Telephone Tls. 76 1/2 B.	
S'hai Waterworks Tls. 165 B.	
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 398
 Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Consolidated Rubber Estates

The China Realty Co., Ltd.,
 secretaries and general managers,
 report that the output of dry rubber
 from the Consolidated Rubber
 Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month
 of May was 51,292 lbs.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending June 6:
 China Cotton.—The market since our last circular was issued, remains practically unchanged in so far as speculative operations are concerned, with more or less of a depreciative tendency, owing on the one hand to a lack of pressure for spot cotton from mill operatives and on the other to an insinuating weakness in the yarn world.
 Crop reports show good progress as weather conditions thus far have been favorable throughout the Cotton Belt. Tone of the market, Weak.
 Liverpool:
 Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.14d.
 Price of Fine M. C. Bengal. 17.00d.
 Price of Good-Americans. 21.85d.
 Price of Good-Americans last reported 21.70d.
 Tone of market, Quiet.
 New York Market:
 Price of Mid-American, July 23.05d.
 Market Steady.
 Indian Market:
 Broach Rs. 669 per Candy.
 Market Quiet.

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
Alma lbs. 29,500	32,000	
Amherst 3,984	3,411	
Anglo-Dutch 77,000	60,000	
Anglo-Java 162,000	143,000	
Ayer Tawah 20,759	24,827	
Batu Anam 17,723	21,199	
Bukit Toh Alang 16,500	20,282	
Bute 12,624	14,345	
Chempedak 9,000	10,000	
Chemor 14,762	18,311	
Cheng 15,076	16,622	
Consolidated 45,032	51,292	
Domination 36,877	40,274	
Gula Kalumpung 68,800	82,400	
Shipped to London 54,481	149,995	

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

June 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

GLADYS HULETTE

"LADY PARTINGTON"

a 5 Parts, Pathe Gold Rooster Play.

Also

CHARLEY CHAPLIN

"CAUGHT IN A CABARET"

and

Scenic and Comic Pictures

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Concert every afternoon at 5 o'clock by foreign orchestra.

Open Air Cinema

from 9 to 12 nightly

TONIGHT

The Motor Buccaneers

2 parts comedy featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN

in

"HER HUSBAND"

2 Parts Screaming Comedy

ZIP THE DODGER

Comedy featuring FATTY

"IMPROVED HAIRDRESSERS"

Comedy

Tables for Dining

can be reserved by informing the management one day in advance

HOTEL DE FRANCE

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

Wednesday, June 9th

Special Benefit Performance

BY THE

EMPIRE ENTERTAINERS

SPLENDID

PROGRAMME

Tomorrow Night

Last Exhibition of the Celebrated Film

"THE KISS"

Java Consolidated	59,000	63,000
Kamunting	19,845	18,418
Kapala	8,350	9,811
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,687	8,920
Kota Bahroo	34,586	37,454
Kroewoek	—	44,000
Langkat	58,761	—
Padang	19,000	23,000
Permata	—	—
Pengkalan	9,924	12,361
Repah	10,000	—
Samagaga	12,600	—
Semambu	10,967	12,411
See Kee	6,758	—
Senawang	30,553	30,942
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kiebang	10,040	13,099
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,786	15,750
Shanghai-Seremban	8,045	10,867
Shanghai-Pahang	16,481	14,394
Shanghai-Sumatra	50,220	57,620
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	8,252	11,739
Sungei Duri	—	22,256
Taipang	26,200	31,500
Tanah Merah	58,000	75,000
Tebong	—	—
Ulobri	4,013	4,712
Ziangbe	—	69,000

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their report for week ending June 5:
 Exchange.—The London price of silver has remained unchanged at 48 1/2 throughout the week. In the absence of demand for T.T. on London and with fairly good offerings of export paper in the earlier part of the week under review our rate for T.T. on London has advanced 1/4 during the week to 48 1/2. At the close there is very little doing either way, though the Chinese have resold a little of their

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT — TONIGHT

The Romantic Pathe Photo Play

"WILL POWER"

Adapted from the novel by Georges Ohnet.

A four part drama full of brilliant scenes and strong dramatic situations. One of those real silent successes of the screen.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

Items of interest from old England

THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS

Introducing The Walrus and Erb on the screen

POKES & JABS in THE TRY-OUT

A single reel with a double reel quality of laughs

EMPIRE DAY AT THE CONSULATE

All the best tit-bits of this popular local event

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m. THE FAITHFUL GAMEKEEPER

Matinee, Sunday 3 p.m. MRS. VERNON CASTLE in "THE MARK OF CAIN"

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong & North Szechuen Rds.

Tonight

Tonight

DON'T MISS

OUR FIRST "METRO" SUPERFEATURE

Pennington's Choice

Absolutely the limit in fun & excitement

5 Acts' Romantic Story, Brimful of Surprises

Featuring the Sovereign of the Screen

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

The Clever and Beautiful Artist

BEVERLY BAYNE

and the

WORLD'S HEAVY WEIGHT BOXING

CHAMPION J. J. JEFFRIES

who trains PENNINGTON to cope with the Woodmen.

Popular Prices

AMUSEMENTS

On June 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

THE GREATEST

ALL CHAPLIN

PROGRAMME

EVER SCREENED

SHOWING

THE FOLLOWING FOUR COMEDIES

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"PROPS" 2 Parts "GOING DOWN" 1 Part

"PRIME MINISTER" 2 Parts "P'ANO MOVER" 1 Part

PRICES \$1.50 and \$1.00

MATINEES

Saturday, at 4 p.m. | Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Management of the Carlton Cafe has taken over the catering of

St. George's Gardens

MUSIC AND DANCING THROUGHOUT

THE EVENING

Suppers Served

Dinners will be provided nightly commencing

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

THE CARLTON ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE

Telephone West 802

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Wednesday, June 12th

By The Famous

MOSCOW TRIO

Of the Duchess Olga of Leichtenburg

The Great Russian Pianist

ALEXANDER CHMELNITZKI

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 10	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 14	—	San Francisco	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 14	—	Seattle, etc.	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 22	—	San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 19	—	San Francisco	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 20	—	Vancouver	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Venezuela	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tateyama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 6	—	Port Said	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M.
June	—	Marseilles	Salgon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 6	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 6	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	8.00	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 7	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	7.10	Swatow	Hofhow	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 9	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	—	Mongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	—	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 16	—	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 6	6.00	W'wei, C'fo, T'uin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	10.00	W'wei, C'fo, T'uin	Shenchi	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	3.00	W'wei, C'fo, T'uin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 12	—	T'uin, Dairen, T'iau	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loowang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shangyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 5	—	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	—	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co
June 5	—	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	—	Difukuan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	—	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	—	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Penyang Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	— Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	— Tientsin (direct)	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	D.L. S'ow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
B.V.I.I.	Apr.	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
M.M.S.	Apr.	Cruise	D de Lagres	Fr.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
C.N.W.S.	Oct. 12	Cruise	Nigridale	Br.	g-b.	..	..	..	..
P.A.O.U.	Oct. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am.	g-b.	..	..	..	..

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Toribie, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Foyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Loongwo, tons 3,325 Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Friday, June 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct

for the above ports on Thursday, June 6, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 7, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsinchi, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Friday, June 7, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave on Tuesday, June 11, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, June 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW AND KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain J. Kurimura, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on June 14, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on June 16, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The Steamer Hsinchi, Captain John Glen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengchi, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 8, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN AND DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on June 12, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The S. S. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Captain T. Ota, will be despatched on Thursday, June 6. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.—The O. S. K. Str. Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched on Monday, June 10. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE calling at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE calling at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE calling at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE calling at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on June 14. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sangkiang and Kailong. Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Secretary and from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA June 23	S.S. VENEZUELA June 29
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" .. 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" .. 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA June 22	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Aug. 10	S.S. COLUSA Aug. 7

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
"SAIGON MARU" (5,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, End of June

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. arr. leave.

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Nagata, June 8, June 10
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, June 13, June 14
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27

For Hongkong
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. Y. Yamamoto, June 15, June 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 10, June 12
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. J. Kurimura, June 12, June 14

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA
Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

The
Empress Steamers

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Monteagle July 21	Monteagle July 14
Key West Aug. 9	
(cargo only)	

*Monteagle calls at Moji.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-21 The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 6
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco.	June 11, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	June 25, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco.	July 19, 1918

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice To Mariners No. 511.

China Sea.

Swatow District.

Approaches to the Port of Swatow.

Existence of Mine Field—Navigation Regulations.

NOTICE is hereby given that Regulations have been issued by the Local Military Authorities at Swatow with reference to the existence of mines in the approaches to that port, and that the following is a translation of them.

1. Vessels are forbidden to proceed by the channel north of Sugar Loaf Lighthouse.
2. All vessels, including Men-of-war, must enter and leave the port by the channel to the south of Sugar Loaf Lighthouse.
3. All vessels, including Men-of-war, when entering and leaving, must, when at a distance of three nautical miles from Sugar Loaf Lighthouse, slow down to a speed not exceeding 6 knots.
4. Vessels leaving or approaching Sugar Loaf Lighthouse may not anchor within 4 nautical miles outside and 2 inside thereof, nor throw over-board heavy articles, to do so being dangerous.
5. The Tupan will post a guard-boat which, in case of changes in the mine field, will approach and guide in-coming and out-going steamers.
6. All in-coming and out-going Men-of-war and armed steamers should give 24 hours notice of their expected arrival or departure to the Swatow police who will inform the Tupan.
7. If vessels, including Men-of-war, disregard the above rules and thereby incur risks the Tupan will accept no responsibility.
8. The time for leaving and entering the port is fixed for the hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.
9. These rules come into force on the 1st June, 1918.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 5th June, 1918.

Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Limited
Head Office:
Telephone Building.

NOTICE is hereby given that the thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd. will be held at the Company's Offices, Telephone Building, Shanghai, on Friday, June 21st, 1918, at 4.30 p.m. The Transfer books will be closed from June 7th to June 21st, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR J. ISRAEL,
Secretary.

NOTICE

We have this day authorised Mr. A. P. Denegri to sign our firm per procuration.

DYCE & Co.

1st June, 1918.

Day Light Saving

The Office hours of the China Realty Co., Ltd. will be from 8 to 12 and 2 to 4. From June 1st.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

Whangpoo Conservancy Board Notification No. 77.

A position is vacant in the Board's service as Engineer of the Board's floating pumping plant "Hai Ching" and, alternatively, as Overseer of a Repair- and Work-Shop.

Applicants, holding certificates as mechanical or marine engineers, are requested to hand in personally their written applications with copies of testimonials before noon, June 12th, to the Engineering Department, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1918.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.

18294 J.B.

Shanghai General Hospital
North Soochow Road.

The Governors give notice that the following increased rates will be charged to first and second class Patients on and after Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

First class Tael 8 per day.
Second class ... " 4 per day.

The rate for Third class patients will remain as before at Two Dollars per day.

The above rates include ordinary medicines, also Medical attendance for Second and Third class Patients.

First class Patients will be required to provide the cost of their Medical attendant in addition to the above rate.

These increases in the Hospital rates have been rendered necessary by the greatly enhanced cost of food, drugs, coal, gas and electricity.

By order of the Board of Governors,

A. H. MANCELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

18286

S.S. "Melville Dollar"

The S.S. "Melville Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, June 8th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

18270

FOR SALE

A HIGH CLASS ladies millinery and outfitting store of high standing and good reputation. Reason for disposing of this business is owing to ill-health. Apply in first instance to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

18281

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLE SOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

BILL SMITH

says:

"NOWHERE" is the goal of him who follows the route of anywhere. The man who aims at nothing in particular hits his mark.

Ackerman-Laurance
Sparkling Burgundy

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

For Sale—Hanyang

20 mow of land between city wall and Hanyang Iron Works; near Fork of Han and Yangtze rivers. Suitable for factories. One large foreign residence, large foreign hospital building, four small buildings. Exceptional bargain.

Write: J. T. PROCTOR,
9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Central 641.

18218

NOTICE

Dr. OKS and Dr. FURSTENBERG have opened consulting rooms at NO. 3 KIUKIANG ROAD.

Tel. Central No. 1801.

Dr. OKS, M.D., specialist for eye, ear, throat and nose diseases.

Hours: 9 to 11 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D., Urinary and skin diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

18286

When you think of—

Beaver Skins
DOE SKINS
Rabbit Skins
Fox Skins
Otter Skins
Raccoon Skins
Squirrel Skins
Leopard and Tiger Skins
GOAT SKINS

Think of Szechuen Province and you will also think of

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.
Born 1916—Still Existing.

Terms: Cash in advance.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

Restaurant

Regular Dinner from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. High class meals and short orders served at all hours.

The Astor Grill Rooms
13-14 Broadway

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1888)

1125 BROADWAY & 812 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.



"MODERN"

DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON
From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

The
Prest-O-Lite

Battery

is well and favorably
known wherever automobiles
are used.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3229

THURSDAY

6th DAY of HILL'S FINAL LIQUIDATION SALE special offer
Ladies' Ribbed Vests—3 Vests for \$1.25
H. G. HILL & CO., 119 Szechuen Road

THE

American Express Company

Have Opened Offices at

10 THE BUND

Banking and Shipping

Telephone Central 1969

18276

SITUATION VACANT

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, Temple Hill English School, Chefoo, desires to engage capable teacher of English, preferably a man trained in Book-keeping and Mathematics. References desired.

18193

WANTED: At once, foreigner to take full charge of godown. Write stating qualifications, salary required and references. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

18269 J.B.

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN student wishes to give lessons in Russian language to Chinese. Moderate condition. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

18246

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Four roomed high bungalow in best part of town with every convenience; furniture and fittings must be taken over. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

18287 J.B.

TO LET, 318 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent only Tael 50. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18288

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside tram. Rent Tla. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18228

TO LET, 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tla. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18227

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. N. 1946

To let on 1st floor, large comfortable bedroom with dressing room and bathroom attached; suitable for small family; also, a large cosy attic facing South.

18240

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two large rooms, one front and one back, with bath attached also a large attic, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

18240

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET OFFICES at No. 6 Rue du Consulat. Please apply on the premises.

18069

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18289

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE on Yu Yuen Road, nicely located lot on North side of road, having frontage of about 150', Contains 8 mow. For particulars apply to Box No. 398, THE CHINA PRESS.

18261 J.12

WANTED: Small screw-cutting lathe, Drummond or other good make, also set of carpenter's tools. Apply to Box No. 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

18265 J.567

VIOLIN WANTED: Must be first class and in good tone (preferably an artist's violin). No owners of inferior instruments need apply. Full particulars to K. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.

18277 J.567

WANTED: A pure bred pointer pup, two or three months old. Must be cheap. Apply to Box No. 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

18273 J.567

ALBUM with about 3,000 different stamps, mostly old and rare, for \$300. Apply to Box No. 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

18278 J.567

FOR SALE: Oliver typewriter No. 10, practically new, in perfect condition. Tls. 110. Apply to Box No. 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

18280 J.567

WANTED—Motorcycle with sidecar, in good condition. Apply to Box No. 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

18279 J.567

REFRIGERATORS. Insulated Tile Lining, save ice, cool air circulation is maximum. Easy to keep clean, in all sizes for sale at very moderate prices. V. K. Shen & Son, 9 Bubbling Well Road.

18195

FOR SALE: Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, in perfect running order. Trial by appointment. Price \$325. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

18261 J.B.

FOR SALE: Sailing yacht in good condition, large cabin. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

18260 J.B.

WANTED to buy a boiler 200 to 400 h.p. Lancashire make preferred. Reply to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

18248 J.B.

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.00 tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

18230

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Ribbed and maize wire glass 84"X36" 1/4" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

18230

FOR SALE: One garden pump in good condition. Cheap. Apply to Box 359, THE CHINA PRESS.

18205 J.B.